PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

WITH CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT.

THE Bombay Gazette.

WITH CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD
Milk

No. 53,983.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
F. M.				
29th Dcr. 1907.	CALEDONIA	7589	MOLDAVIA	9500
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	8294	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7536		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9605
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	BRITANNIA	6395
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10809
30th "	CALEDONIA	7536		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6893
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,213	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 350.	Rs. 150

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 825. 2nd Class Rs. 525. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Ermese, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1090 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer at the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7,388	30th Dec 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S HOUSE, 32, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 460

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4382	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4382	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+ P. FERDINAND	6044	21th January.
*+ CHINA	5999	Early March.
*+ AUSTRIA	7588	Early April.
*+ VORWARTS	5,990	Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 190€

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4, Post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 31st Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & G.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 27th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 28th Dec.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 31st Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 4th Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3424	31st Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3909	13th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

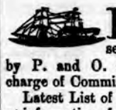
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

24th *December*, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	24th Feb.
* HINDANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	4th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 320
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGOSHIMA MARU.	...	K. Kori		21st Dec 1907
*SANDON HALL	...	Main	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	...	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	4th Feb.	15th Feb.

* (Chartered).

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	4,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	4,385	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	14th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Bazeguet	2nd Feb. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	312	468
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	420	770	390	580
Liverpool	550	900	470	730	433	640
London *via* Marseilles (overland.)	600	1250	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
					1907	1907.
†	City of Carthage	5,594	Nov. 27	Dec. 9	Jan. 4	Jan. 8
†	Worsely Hall	3,489	Dec. 5	" 18	" 31	" 13
†	City of Agra	4,808	" 19	" 31	" 12	" 19
			1907	1907		
‡*	City of Manchester	5,551	Jan. 2	Jan. 17	" 24	" 31
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	" 12	" 23	Feb. 2	Feb. 10
†	City of Edinburgh	6,253	" 26	Feb. 7	" 19	" 26
†	City of Bombay ‡	4,348	Feb. 2	" 14	" 28	Mrch 25
†	Aston Hall ‡	3,627	" 11	" 24	Marc 9	" 24

Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* ROMALI	2855	Birch	28th Dec. 1906
KAISER	2724	von Holdt	11th Jan 1907
* GENERAL	2361	Muhlbauer	25th " "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1906.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road.
CLEARING DEPARTMENT.

GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.

LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

"Christmas comes, but once a Year
And when it comes, it brings good Cheer."

THE CREAM OF SELECTION OF

XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS, CALANDARS, &c.

AT BUTTER MILK PRICES!

You may save a good deal of your purse that usually goes to other expensive houses by buying goods of these descriptions at Low Prices and of high quality at No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rhaman Street.

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MADON, SONS & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement	15	0

Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.

The "Hercules," a good hard and strong Watch, specially made for servants, syces, coachmen, &c.	15	0
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The Calendar Watch, indicating date of month, crystal face, keyless action	20	0
The "Service" Wrist Watch and strap	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever	25	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
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The Railway Guard's Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
The Flat superior movement	35	0
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The Railway Guard's Watch, a larger Watch	45	8

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Latest Novelties.
CHRISTMAS SWEETS.—Tom Smith's, Pascall's, Badger's, in great variety.
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SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS.—All sizes and for all ages.
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE in tins and loose.
BADGERS & Co.—Drums of Chinese Figs, Maltese Orange Quarters Pine Apple Slices.
CALLARD & BOWSER'S & SLADE'S. TOFFEES, in tins and packets.
TOM SMITHS & PASCALL'S Novelties, in China Cups and Saucers, Teapots, Sugars and Milk. Mechanical Toys and Perambulators, Violins etc. filled with Chocolates.
WALNUTS, BRAZILS & BARCELONA NUTS.
HUNTLEY & PALMER'S Biscuits and Cakes.
MUSCATELS and Almonds and Raisins.
CARLSBAD PLUMS, Boxes Figs, Plum Puddings, Mince Meat etc. etc.

Early Inspection Invited.

BRAN PIE.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BRAN PIE, on X'mas Eve, both at our Fort and Byculla Premises. All surplus stock of Toys, Sweets etc., unsold before this date will be included in parcels irrespective of Cost prices—8as. a dip.

BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA.
CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

XMAS PRESENTS.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED LAST MAIL JUST UNPACKED.

LEATHER GOODS:—Chatelaines, Lady's Bags, Purses, Card and Toilet Cases, Belt, Cigar and Cigarettes Cases, etc,
BLOUSES:—Readymade Silk and Cotton Blouses. All artistically embroidered.
Table Centres:—Doilies, Shawls, Jackets, Handkerchiefs, Kimonos, Pictures, etc.
TOYS AND HANGING CHAINS FOR DECORATIONS.
ALSO A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON. Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

INDIAN SUGAR DEVELOPMENT.

CANE CRUSHING MILLS, Engines, Boilers, Clarifiers, Evaporators, Vacuum Pans, Centrifugals, and machinery of every description for the manufacture of sugar.

Complete installations of Cane Sugar Factories and Rum Sugar Refineries erected and put into work.

For prices and all particulars apply to

MARTIN & CO.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
CALCUTTA.

MR. JULIUS GOVE

Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

JULIUS GOVE,
R. SCOTT & CO.'S STABLES,
GILDER ST., NEAR BYCULLA CLUB,
and at
CALCUTTA AND MELBOURNE, (*Australia.*)

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,553,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£23,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65. Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3052.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Pole Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Upcountry Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and CHARGERS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold R

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE— M. E. BANDMANN.

GRAND BIOSCOPE ENTERTAINMENT.

TO-NIGHT.

TUESDAY, 25TH DECEMBER,

AT 9-30 P. M.

PRICES: Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

25 LONDON ARTISTES 25

DIRECT FROM LONDON.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

TUESDAY, 1ST JANUARY.

MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE.

A play in four Acts by Hubet Henry Davies.

Exclusive rights by special arrangements with Mr. Charles Frohman.

Wednesday, Jan.	2nd.—	"Niobe."
Thursday, "	3rd.—	"Raffles," The Amateur Cracksman."
Friday, "	4th.—	"The Man from Blankleys."
Saturday, "	5th.—	"Two Little Vagabonds."
Monday, "	7th.—	"His House in Order."
Tuesday, "	8th.—	"All of a Sudden Peggy."
Wednesday "	9th.—	"Leah Kleschna."
Thursday, "	10th.—	"The Country Mouse."
Friday, "	11th.—	"The Sign of the Cross."
Saturday, "	12th.—	"Our Flat."
Monday, "	14th.—	"The Admirable Crichton."
Tuesday "	15th.—	"The Silver King."
Wednesday, "	16th.—	"The Duke of Killicrankie."
Thursday, "	17th.—	"Charlie's Aunt."

Each piece is an entire production in itself and the sce nery is painted and built from the identical London Mo iels which have been kindly lent by the various Lon lon Managers.

Prices of Admission: Boxes, Rs. 25; Stalls, Rs. 5; Front Row Circle, Rs. 4; other Rows, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

"SKATING IS THE POETRY OF MOTION" "THE MOST FACINATING FORM OF HEALTHFUL ENJOYMENT."

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY SKATING SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, 25TH DECEMBER, 1906, [CHRISTMAS DAY]
NO PRACTICE SESSIONS.
SPECIAL SKATING SESSION.
MORNING, FROM 9 TO 11.
THE BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
NO AFTERNOON SESSION.
SPECIAL EVENING SESSION.
GENERAL SKATING:
FROM 9 TO 12 MIDNIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26TH (BOXING DAY.)
Practice and other Skating Sessions as usual.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,

(CITY AND HALL LINES,)

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

(Standard Time is kept at all Ports.)

TWO STEAMERS will be RUN DAILY between the 24th and 29th instants (both days inclusive) to the following Timings:—

1ST STEAMER.

Bombay (Mody Bunder) Elephanta Dep. 11-15 a.m.
Dep. 7-30 a.m.
Elephanta Arr. 8-25 " Bombay Arr. 12-15 p.m.

2ND STEAMER.

Bombay (Mody Bunder) Elephanta Dep. 6-30 p.m.
Dep. 4-0 p.m.
Elephanta Arr. 4-45 " Bombay Arr. 7-15 p.m.

SINGLE FARES BOMBAY TO ELEPHANTA.

	Rs.	a.	p.
First Class	1	0	0
Second Class	0	6	0
Third Class	0	2	0

KILLICK NIXON & Co., *Agents.*

BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1906.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins, for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCU 'DAY.DOMLAL

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 6048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S LIST OF LATEST NOVELS.

Paper Re. 1-12, Each Cloth Re. 2-4

White Fang. By Jack London.
Prisoners. By Mary Cholmondeley.
Chippinge. By Stanley J. Weyman.
Sophy of Kravonia. By Anthony Hope.
Paul. By E. F. Benson.
A Lady of Rome. By E. Marien Crawford.
Saba Macdonald. By "Rita."
Rosemary in Search of a Father. By C. Nane and A. M. Williamson.
Sir John Constantine. By A. T. Quiller-Couch.
Periwinkle. By Lily Grant Duff.
Growth. By Graham Travers.
In the Service of Love. By Richard Marsh.
A Gamble with Life. By Silas K. Hocking.
In the Emperor's Villa. By R. H. Savage.
The Mysterious Mr. Miller. By William, Le Queux.
The Great Court Scandal. By William Le Quex.
The Heir. By Sidney Grier.
A Midsummer Day's Dream. By H. B. Marriott Watson.
Out of the Running. By A. and C. Askew.
A Persian Rosceleaf. By Lt.-Col Andrew Haggard.
The Cruise of the Dazzler. By Jack London.
Silas Strong. By Irving Bacheller.
The White Plums of Navarre. By S. B. Crockott.
The Wickhamses. By W. Pett Ridge.
Listener's Lure. By E. V. Lucas.
The Call of the Blood. By R. Hichens.
The White House. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
Buchanan's Wife. By Justus Miles Forman.
Nedra. By G. Barr McCutcheon.
The Broken Law. By J. B. Haris Burland.
As Ye Have Sown. By Dolf Wyllarde.

THACKER & CO., LTD.,
BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SOWROJI NUSSERWANJI HAIWAI and BAI MOTIBAI NUSSERWANJI HAIWAI, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL to our Client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at No. 14 K Humumm Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground which is called "Dhumwala" together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Island of Bombay, out of Fort, at Malim Road, and in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8622 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by a public road, on or towards the South by the property of Hiaoo Madanji, on or towards the East by a Road, and on or towards the West partly by a Road and partly by Wanta Cart, and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay, under Old No. 547, New No. 4131, Old Survey No. 152, New Survey No. 1-161, and assessed by Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3383, 3590 and 3592, and Street Nos. 65, 66 and 68, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the said vendors and their tenants. Dated this 22nd day of December, 906.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING

DIAS SIDICK & CO.

(UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.)

All we ask is a Trial.

WE GUARANTEE

Excellence of Material.
Moderation in Price.
Perfection of Fit.
Prompt Delivery.

☞ COMPLETE SUIT IN FIVE HOURS.

DIAS SIDICK & CO.

SUNNY HOUSE & LINDON HOUSE.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPLENDID

TONIC IS

AQUILA "LORD-CHIEF" TONIC.

GOOD NAME! BUT EFFECT!

In effect better than name. Try and verify. It vitalizes the cerebro-spiual system and vivifies the fading energy. Per bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
173, SHEIKHMEMON ST., NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY

SHARMA'S INKS

BLUE BLACK,

COPYING, &c., &c.,

less than half the Price of foreign makes.
For Samples, &c., ADDRESS:—

SHARMA, P. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

REWAH STATE CENTRAL INDIA MINERALS.

APPLICATIONS will be received for EXPLORING in Rewah State.

Further particulars may be obtained from the SUPERINTENDENT and MANAGER, Rewah State Collieries, Umaria, C. I.. B. N. Railway.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

The Public are advised that a REVISED TIME TABLE of the Local and Suburban Trains between COLABA and VIRAR will be introduced with effect from TUESDAY, the 1st January, 1907.

Detailed Timings may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 22ND DECEMBER, 1905.

INDIAN ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. NORTHERN CIRCLE.

Manufacturers and Dealers who may wish to have their names registered as Contractors for the SUPPLY of ORDNANCE STORES to the Allahabad Arsenal, should address the Ordnance Officer-in-charge by letter on or before the 15th January, 1907, for approval by the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle. The particular articles which they manufacture or supply should be stated and also the names of at least two well known firms or public bodies who have purchased from them and who are in a position to certify as to their reliability and the quality of their productions or supplies.

2. Information as to the nature of stores required can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer-in-charge.

3. Contracts will only be given in future to Contractors or Firms whose names are registered in the Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle.

A. R. BRAID, Major, R. A.
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SANDEMAN'S FAMED CLUB WINES.

PORTS.

		Rs.	a.
TAWNY OLD STYLISH	per doz.	42	0
OLD TAWNY	"	30	0
VERY OLD TAWNY	"	64	8

SHERRIES.

VERY PALE DRY	"	30	0
FULL GOLDEN	"	38	0
DRY PALE NUTTY	"	42	0

CHAMPAGNES.

IRROY ERNEST, CARTE D'OR EXTRA 1900.
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE.
PERRIER JOUET'S EXTRA CUVEE.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

IMPORTED FROM DEINHARD OF COBLENTZ

LIQUEURS.

TANGERINE CORDIAL ...CREME DE ROSE.
KUMMEL ...CREME DEMEUTHE.
MARASCHINO-DI-ZARA...CREME DE NOYEAU.
CELESTINE ...CREME DE CACAO.
CHERRY BRANDY (HEERING'S) ...CURACAO.
CHERRY GIN ...CHERRY WHISKY

AND VARIOUS OTHER KINDS.

SANDEMAN'S CLUB WINES.

TREACHER & CO. ARE THE SOLE AGENTS for the splendid wines of this celebrated House, and offer the following selections, which have been chosen by the shippers as especially suitable for use in India:—

SANDEMAN are known the world over as being the BEST House for all Ports and Sherries.

PORTS.

		Rs.	a.
OLD TAWNY, 2 Crowns.—Good colour; rich flavour	per doz.	30	0
INVALID, A very nourishing Wine...	"	30	0
OLD WHITE PORT, 3 Crowns,—Full rich Wine	"	35	0
*TAWNY, OLD STYLISH, 5 diamonds.—A charming Wine; delicious flavour	"	42	0
VERY OLD TAWNY, 6 Crowns.—A magnificent Tawny wine, very soft, the Perfection of Port	"	64	8

*This brand was very largely used by Officers' Messes in the late African War, when the roughest handling failed to affect its condition. It always opens out bright and clear.

MADEIRA.

SANDEMAN & CO.'S 2 Crowns, very fine old	"	36	0
A FINE OLD "LONDON PARTICULAR" brand, rich gold colour,	"	31	0

These Madeiras have great health-giving qualities, the flavour and arema being delicious.

SHERRIES.

LIGHT DRY, 1 Crown.—A full flavoured good Wine	"	20	0
VERY PALE DRY, 3 Crowns.—An old Solera	"	30	0
FULL GOLDEN, 4 Crowns.—A high class dry natural Sherry	"	38	0
DRY PALE NUTTY, 5 Crowns.—Of great age, full body, and exquisite flavour	"	42	0

All the above brands are sold under Sandeman's label, but besides these the Company have the following sold under their own label, also bottled and shipped by Messrs. Sandeman:—

CLARETS AND BURGUNDIES FROM DUBOIS & CO.

FILS DE JACQUEMINOT,

For full particulars see the Company's General Catalogue free on application.

TREACHER & CO.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS,

BANJOS, GUITARS, Flatbacked,

Guitar Shaped and Harp MANDOLINES, VIOLINS, CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, etc.,

FITTINGS for all instruments.

STRINGS The BEST, FRESHEST and SWEET TONED—Stocked:

TAMBOURINES, MOUTH ORGANS, WHISTLES BONES, ETC. ETC.,

F. CABRAL & SONS
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE BOMBAY.

Are Exhibiting a Very Large Stock OF BOOKS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

A Choice Selection of

PRESENTATION SETS & WORKS.

In Various Leather Bindings.

Specimens of the HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP From the Best English Houses are available at REASONABLE PRICES.

CRUSHED TURKEY POLISHED MOROCCO INLAID DESIGNS & HAND TOOLING.

FULL CALF, TREE CALF, HALF CALF, RICHLY TOOLED AND FINISHED.

ENGLISH, LEVANT, TURKEY, SPANISH, FRENCH & OTHER PADDED MOROCCOS.

Dainty Limp English Bindings in Various Shades Beautifully Finished.

HANDY POCKET VOLUMES, PRETTILY DESIGNED AND INEXPENSIVE.

HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED CLOTH **GIFT BOOKS.** AT ALL PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

ILLUSTRATED WORKS. STANDARD SETS. CLASSIC LITERATURE.

PRIZES. PRIZES. PRIZES. CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR **BOYS AND GIRLS.**

AN ENORMOUS STOCK OF **JUVENILE BOOKS. TOY BOOKS. PICTURE BOOKS. RAG BOOKS.**

Books Specially Suited for SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

PAY A VISIT TO

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. COY. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-EIGHT ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held at its Registered Office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 22nd Instant, a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1905, at Rs. 30 per each Original Share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 7-8 per each B. and C. Shares of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, was declared and made payable on and after the 10th January, 1907, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names were on the register on the 22nd December, 1906.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZI,
Agent,

No. 1, ASH LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY 24TH DECEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER KESSONJI DAMJI, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our Client.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or godown, standing thereon, situate on the North side of Sholapur Street, and on the West side of the Argyle Road and on the Elphinstone estate in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 888 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and in the Rent Roll of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, under No. 449, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward B Ward Nos. 4812 to 4816, and Street Nos. 202 to 212, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Trimbukrao Anandrao Mantri, on or towards the South by the said Sholapur Street, on or towards the East by the said Argyle Road, and on or towards the West by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office (at No. 14 K Humum Street, Fort,) within 14 day from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 24th Day of December, 1906.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

CLOTHES.

ENGLISH CUT. ENGLISH STYLE. SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ALTON & CO.,

THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

AS EASY TO CHANGE THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS AS to remove the HALL MARK of QUALITY which is inseparably associated with the

MINTON PATENT TILES.

(flooring, ornamental and dado)

BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES and "NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT

Supplied by

WARDEN & CO.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For Inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BIRSLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is OPEN for European's only. Occupies the highest and central position commands excellent views (including Bombay Harbour) Terms Moderate.

WANTED AT ONCE a TEACHER and a SCHOOL MISTRESS for an English School in Goa, who must be at least Matriculate. Christians preferred. Apply stating qualifications and salary to. No. 1440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED CLERKS, Matrics or P. E.'s need apply, stating salary wanted to No. 1402, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CHILD'S PONY, WANTED, quiet and Small.—Address "A. W.," Care of this Office.

AT BOMBAY STATIONERY MART.—LETT'S DIARIES for 1907 in various sizes. XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS retailed at wholesale rates.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Busts a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MUSIC.—EXCELLENT GUARANTEED TUITIONS in PIANO to beginners and Amateurs. Rates moderate. Apply No. 1381, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

COMPARISONS are ODIOUS, but you can't get fresher or better Photo Materials than from BAHAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Esuf Buildings, BOMBAY.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required. Dr. A. L. Pushop of Lucknow writes:—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sweet full tones as natural as life, leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES. Church Gate Street, Fort.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla, Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADAJEE and BROTHERS.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

GRAND COLLECTION OF XMAS CARDS, 5,000 varieties to select from, Prices defy Competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation. DUBASH & Co., 87, Medows Street

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

GIANT POST CARDS.—Real English PHOTOGRAPHIC SERIES suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—BARTON & CO.; Dealers in Indian and Continental Post Cards, 73, Medows Street.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-13, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Poona Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artizan. MANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 96 Meadow St., Bombay,

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

WHERE DO YOU GET the best supply of Photo-materials? At BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co's. Esuf Buildings, opposite Goculdas T. Hospital, BOMBAY.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL" Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadl is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Re. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street Fort, Oriental Bank Buildings.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas; Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available Back numbers more than three months old cannot be supplied.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey,
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore. Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo. Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay. Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya. Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy. Chittagong
Entebbe.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

"YOUR PEARLS ARE ELECTRIFYING!"

Exactly! We are constantly receiving letters claiming that Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS have conferred wonderful benefits, but one of the most striking analogies is that which stated them to be "electrifying." It is correct in two senses in their startling and speedy effect, and in their imparting electrical energy. A man or woman may be limp and languid for years, but after a series of doses of

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

that condition ceases, and they appear like new beings, imbued with vital energy and a willingness to perform tasks which previously a cruel well-nigh impossible. This remedy achieved cures where hundreds of others have failed. It is essentially for people who suffer from nervous exhaustion, brain-fag, lack of energy, languor, and mental distraction. It has worked cures among people of every rank and station. Professional and literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes and Commercial Kings, many of whom have tried it as a last resort. But the strongest argument to convince you is, perhaps, the fact that DOCTORS THEMSELVES use it. Get a bottle to-day. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

TRAVELLERS.

If you want Trunks Cases, Bags, Bed-Straps, Holdalls, or any other Leather or Canvas Article, please inspect our Goods and then purchase. We are reliable, up to date, and 50 per cent cheaper than any other firm in Bombay.

OUR BOOTS AND SHOES

Are Cheap, Reliable, Stylish. Good, Prices From :—

Boots, Rs. 4-8. Shoes Rs. 3 12. Slippers Rs. 2-4

REPAIR WORKS : A SPECIALITY.

TAXIDERMY WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

J. OAKES & CO.,
MANUFACTURER.
59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 1/16	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	95 1/4 ex	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1/4	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	84 3/16	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 1/4	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	32 1/4	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	65 1/2	=	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·26	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·31	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·82 1/4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6	pr. ct.	Since 19th Oct
3 month's sight Bank Bills	6	do.	= "
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/8	do.	= "
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	do.	= "
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6	do.	= —1/8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	5 1/8	pr. ct.	=
7 day market loans	5 1/2	pr. ct.	= + 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 500,000 for Rypt.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 1 1 down.

WHEAT—
About for U. K. 1,600,000.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 3/8 to 1 3

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—"Crosby Hall" and "Strathnevis."

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed			quiet
East Indian			quiet
Manchester			steady
Total Sales			8·000 bales
Spot	5·73 4·64		
Egyptian F G F Brown	10 3/16		unchanged
Sold on speculation and for Export	500 bales		
Imports	40,000 bales		
Futures closed			quiet

Holidays until Thursday.

Dec.-Jan. 5·39	Jan.-Feb. 5·33	Feb.-Mar. 5·28
—03	—04	—05
Mar.-April 5·28	April-May. 5·40	May-June. 5·41
— 03	— 05	— 05
June-July. 5·42	July-Aug. 5·42	Aug.-Sep. 5·37
— 05	— 03	— 06

Market closed until Wednesday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Week's sales	57,000
Total Sold on Speculation	3,000
Total Sold for Exportation	2,000
Total Amount Forward to Consumers	124,000
Total Actual Exports	12,000
Total Weeks Imports	14 ·00
Total Stock	571,000
Surats Week's Sales	400
Surats Amount forwarded to Consumers	800
Surats Week's Imports	1,000
Surats Stock	9,000
Afloat American	410,000
Do. Indian	8,000

LONDON, DEC. 21.

COTTON.

Stock in London	8,000
Total visible supply	4,440,000
Do. do. E. East Indian	166,000
Quantity in sight	7,410,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd December.

Cotton	17,908 bales.
Wheat	13,673 cwts.
Linseed	1,524 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	482 do
Gingellyseed	22,350 do
Poppyseed	10 do
Groundnuts	1,903 do
Castorseed	878 do
Rice	15,078 do
Myrabolams	6,292 do
Cottonseed	13,322 do
Mowraseed	135 do
Gram	7,944 do
Jeowar	4,061 do
Malse	nil

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

THE only Cotton telegram received this morning was from Liverpool, Spot cotton being quoted 4 points higher and arrivals 3 to 6 point lower. New York and New Orleans were closed and will remain so until Wednesday, Liverpool being closed until Thursday. The local market was steadier, and prices were quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher, but there has been little doing at the advance, the market being occupied with tenders and deliveries against December contracts, to-day being settlements day. The Cotton markets here will be closed to-morrow and on Wednesday for the Christmas Holidays.

The Banks, and other markets are closed to-day.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.G	Goods. Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	177	169	..
Bengal, M.-G. do.	182	173	..
s. Punjab M G	182	173	..
Oom-rawtee (descriptions) M-G..	206	202	..
Khandeish (M-G)	198	193	..
Jalgaum (M.G.)	190	185	.. Ready
Khangaum (M-G) fair staple			
Karanja (M-G) do	206	200	..
Ahola (M-G) do			
Yeotmal (M. G.)	218	212	..
Dhamangaum and Pooigaum M-G	210	205	..
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	215	214	..
Broach (M.G.)	253	247	.. 28 Mar.
Metlia (M. G.)	188	180	.. Ready.

HOME REMITTANCES.

Office Treasury Calcutta 3rd December 1906.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7	£17,830,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 1st December 1906 By Council Bills	£ 15,941,780
By Gold	£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 3rd December 1906 to 31st March 1907	£ 1,888,120

Don't neglect your cough. Stop it at once and drive away all thought of consumption. Begin as early as possible—the sooner the better—to take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the most effective remedy for coughs and colds of every kind and in every stage.

One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have that constant tickling in your throat. It comes on worse at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral quiets the cough, makes breathing easy, and heals the lungs. There is no other remedy so surely to be relied on.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HUMPHREYS—December 17, at Porto Bello House, Dublin, the wife of Captain G. G. P. Humphreys, 127th F. W. O. Baluchis, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

USBORNE LEFROY—December 18, at Lahore Cathedral, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. Hemming, Chaplain of Kernal, Charles Frederick Usborne, I. C. S., of Karnal, to Janet Muriel, only daughter of C. G. Lefroy, Esq., of Cambray Leamington.

"GONOSAN"

A Compound of Oil of Sandal Wood and A-B Kawa-Kawa.
LITERATURE FREE.
Price per Bottle of 32 Capsules, Rs. 1/8.

"BORNYVAL"

The active principle of Valerian, a specific against all nervous disorders of the circulation, the nervous system in general, *Cardiac Insufficiency*, hysteria, melancholy, neurasthenia, insomnia, &c.

LITERATURE FREE.
Price per Bottle of 25 Capsules, Rs. 1/6.

SOLE AGENTS :

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water, 7-16m., 8-54a. Low water, 1-2m., 1-48a.
Bank Holiday, Christmas Day.
Gaiety Theatre, Bioscope Entertainment, 9-30 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water 8-22m., 9-44a. Low water, 2-21m., 2-30a.
Bank Holiday.
Gaiety Theatre, New Bandmann Opera Company.

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN FAIRS.—The Mahim Khoja Fair commences on the 27th and closes on the 31st instant. The Parbadevi Temple Fair will be held on the 30th and the 31st instant.

A GOOD RECORD.—Babri Pannalal Poonanchand Jain High School sent up eight students for the last Matriculation examination of which number seven proved successful. This gives a result of 87 1/2 p. c., in the first year's record of this free institution.

MESSRS. W. B. GREEN & Co., beg to announce that business will be suspended between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., on Christmas Day. The premises will be closed at 8 p.m., and no dinner orders will be taken after 7-30.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Armand Behic" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th December 1906. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

DR. N. F. SURVEYOR.—The *Parsi* remarks:—At a recent meeting of the Bombay Medical Union it was resolved to submit to the Bombay Government the name of Dr. Nusservanji F. Surveyor for the newly created chair of Bacteriology in the Grant Medical College of Bombay. Dr. Surveyor who is an M. A. and a Chancellor Medallist, M. D., B. Sc, of Cambridge, D. PH. and M. R. C. P. of London, has made Bacteriology his special study under Sir Victor Horsley and Professor Bruce, and was subsequently appointed Professor of Bacteriology in the University College of London. At present he is conducting researches in the Petit Laboratory at Parel.

A DISHONEST COOK.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Masagon Police Court, Inspector Shaw prosecuted Shivram Luxmon, a cook, for breach of trust as a servant in respect of a cheque for Rs. 500 belonging to his master Faisudin Nurudin, a Munshi, residing at Lower Colaba. On the 27th October last the accused was given the cheque on the Bank of Bombay. But he disappeared with the money cashed. A report was made to the police, but the accused could not be found. Subsequently the accused surrendered himself to the police inspector whom he handed over Rs. 499. His Worship, in disposing of the case, took into consideration the fact that the accused had surrendered himself to the police with the money, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

INDO BRITISH INSTITUTION.—Friends and supporters of this deserving Institution, will be interested to learn of the success attained by the Institution during the past year, which has undoubtedly been a red letter year in the annals of its history. For the first time since its establishment the Institution presented two pupils for the Matriculation examination and it is a pleasure to note that both pupils have passed the examination successfully which is a credit to the Institution and a proof of the efficiency of the staff employed, and the general improvement in the Education of the School. The Managing Committee is to be congratulated on the selection of the New Head Master Mr. Cecil Vethecan, B. A., L. T., and we learn that they have just sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant Resident Master, and have already secured the services of a master, (who is also a graduate) from one of the local High Schools. The staff at present consist of one Resident Head Master, one Assistant Resident Master, 2 Resident Mistresses, 6 Assistant Mistresses, and 2 matrons. The number of children on the rolls is about 120, the majority of whom receive their education and board either free or at a moderate fee. We trust the public will still continue to give their support to the Institution as they have done in the past.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Cumbhartoli and Dongri	0	1	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pamanwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	5
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	1	2	88
Total plague deaths to date	124,139		
Same date last year	2	1	90

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

LATEST BETTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CACUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The betting on the Viceroy's Cup on the Course this morning was :—

3 to 1 against each Fitzgrafton and Mallard.
4 to 1 Saloon,
6 to 1 Steinhager.
8 to 1 Amplify.
10 to 1 Sacristan II.
20 to 1 The Master.
40 to 1 Spero.
50 to 1 Long Tom, Cherson, Footprint and others.

Amplify is reported to have done the Cup Course gallop yesterday in three minutes and a second.

The Master did one and a half mile in one minute and forty-two seconds this morning, going comfortably.

Fitzgrafton also did a strong gallop all round the Conrse. Time not taken.

Saloon is being supported for a lot of money.

"TRUE BLUE'S" FORECAST.

In my opinion, the result of the contest for the Viceroy's Cup will be as follows :—

MALLARD,
AMPLIFY.
SALOON,

I still hold to Mallard, for the reason, primarily, that I regard him as the best horse in the race. I did not expect him to place in "The Trials," because it is much below his distance. Saloon, on whom a lot of money has been placed, has, I think, seen his best day : I do not give him a winning chance over the "Cup" distance, because I have the conviction that Amplify, his stable companion, will displace him.

24th *December*, "TRUE BLUE."

CALCUTTA OPINION.

The pick the winner of the Viceroy's Cup is a difficult matter, says the *Asian*. The market during the week has plainly evidenced how open is the issue and there are as many opinions as there are men. Now that Long Tom has broken down, as it was always feared that he might do, the list of the most prominent characters for honours is narrowed down to

Fitzgrafton	9—3.	Saloon	7—0.
Mallard	9—2.	The Master	9—2.
Steinhager	8—1.		

Fitzgrafton, has met good form in the colonies, but in a long, exhausting struggle, such as this race is bound to be, his courage will be put to a very high test, And we do not, as we have all along said, feel disposed to trust to his fighting out an honest brittle. If it comes to a knock-out we far prefer his stable companion Mallard. Steinhager has attracted a good deal of attention during the past week, principally because of a 7 furlong gallop which few if any saw. It is we fear another case of "omne ignotum pro magnifico!" On his Irish form when in July last he beat Flax Park getting 4lbs. over 2 miles in His Majesty's Plate at the Curragh he is—if he is anything like himself—quite capable of giving the best of the opposition any weight that he is asked to do, and could furthermore give some of those from whom he is getting more than a stone very nearly that weight and beat them. There is no getting away from the fact, however, that he has had very little time and that he is short of work. Personally we do not believe in hurried preparations such as this horse's necessarily has been and *prima facie* we cannot believe that he holds a chance this year. Nevertheless, he is trained in a stable presided over by a veritable Napoleon in turf-craft, and if the horse had no earthly chance he would have been struck out long ago. Instead of that he has been backed—to no great extent it is true—but sufficiently to cause him to come in from the outside fringe of the odds to 13 to 2. We believe that on the way the race will be run that this horse's condition will beat him. Lastly as to the The Master. This horse, in our opinion, is one of the most dangerous of the opposition. He is a proven stayer, as the victories in Brisbane proclaim him and he has comparatively recently shown distinctly brilliant from over a shorter course, namely, when he won the Exhibition Handicap at Epsom (Vic.) 1½ mile, 9st, 1 0lbs. in 2min 40½ sec. Personally we prefer him to Fitzgrafton who is at present the idol of the hour. The Master has not run at fashionable meetings and he is possibly a "backwoods" horse in the eyes of the aristocrats of Flemington, Caulfield and Randwick, but he has shown undesireable pace and stamina and in a field like the one that will go out next Wednesday we think that it will be unwise to disregard a fit one, as this the Master undoubtedly is. Our final word (with a saving clause in case anything is struck out on Tuesday), when we will issue our usual Extras with our final vaticinations is

SALOON
MALLARD
THE MASTER

MADRAS POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Semi-final for the Venugopaul Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 24.

The semi-final round of the Venugopaul Cup Polo Tournament was played at Guindy, Madras, on Saturday. The Golconda team beat the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers very badly, the final score being Golcondas 22 goals and 8 subsidiaries and the Lancers one subsidiary. A more level game was played between the 30th Lancers and the Madras Gymkhana, but here also the margin was wide, the Lancers winning by ten goals and four subsidiaries to one goal and two subsidiaries.

PUNJAB CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 24.

In the Punjab Cricket Tournament the Frontier Cricket Club beat the Lahore Gymkhana after an exciting finish by one run.

BOMBAY S.R EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 29th December,
Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday 24th December.

The Mistletoe Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.' br aus g Killua.
Mr. R. R. S.' b aus m. Posco.
Mr. Kelso b aus g Harpest.
Mr. John Morris' b aus m Metal Maid.
Mr. John Morris' bl aus m Gambara.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's b aus g Freelance
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's bl am m Gun Metal, 141 3/4.
Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor.
Messrs M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's b aus m Balayeuse
Mr. Toolsidass Tejpal's br aus m Adelaide.
Mr. F. Main's bl aus g Baritone.
Mr. F. Main's b aus m Sperea.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's br e c Sir Galahad.
Mr. North's b e g Apology.

The Colaba Plate.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. G. K.'s g u h Kumar, aged.
Mr. Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Scarlet, 3 years.
Messrs. M. G. Mahomed and A. A. Saif's b a h Marvellous, 3 years.
Mr. Pestonjee Framjee's g a h Antica 13 3½, 6 years.
Mr. Syed Rasheed's ch a h Sahab, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Caractacus, 5 years.
Mr. N. A. Andria's g a h Gladiator, 6 years.
Mr. Esmail Gassoo's b a h Recruit 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's g a h Darin, 6 years.
Mr. A. K. Hajee's b a h Ormonde, 6 years.
Lieut.-General Richardson's g a g Katerfelto, aged.

The Sydney Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s bl was g Comeback 14-2.
Mr. Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 14-1.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's bl aus m Gun Metal 14 1 3-4.
Mr. R. J. Hunter's b aus m Judy 14 1 3-4.
Major England's ch c m Ceres 14-2, by wire.
Mr. Artin A. Essayee's br aus g Koko 14-2.

The Desert Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs—

Mr. Vaed's g a h Zurriff 13 2 1-2.
Aga Farukh Shah's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 1-4.
Mr. K. R. S's ch a h Tachrect 13 3 3-4.
Mr. R. R. S's b a h Rose 13 3.
Mr. R. R. S's ch a h Ment 12-3.
Mr. Kelso's b a h Hermit 12-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdas's, and A. Nanjee's ch a h Vedas 13-3 1-2,
Messrs. M. Goculdass, A Nanjee and S. A. Wahed's g a h Highborn 13 3 1-4.
Mr. Postonjee Framjee's g a h Antica 13 3 1-2.
Mr. Jawad Mahomed's g a h Witness II 13 3 3-4.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g g a h Skylark 14 0.
Mr. Artin A. Essayie's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1-2.
Mr. A. M. Ameer's ch a h Caravan 13 3.
Mr. A. M. Bushari's b a h Panala II 13-2.

The Midget Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. C. Murray's c h a g Sahoon 13 2 3/4
Mr. A. K. Readymoney's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1/2
Mr. Hajee Ally Shabag's g a h Shanwar 13 2 3/4.
Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor's b a h Advocate General 13 2 3/4
Messrs. M. Goculdass & A. Nanjee's g a h Calcutta 13 2
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Shabib 13 2 1/2
Mr. Abdool Gany's g a h Sabah 13 2 1/2,
Mr. Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Namdar 13 2 1/2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Angler 13 2 3/4
Mr. A. M. Ameer's c h a h Royal Red 13 3
Mr. P. B. Avaria's b l a h Sabeg 13 2 3/4
Mr. A. M. Bushari's b a h Bourbon 13 3

Auction Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. G. K's g a h Sir Lawrence 13 3 1/2 Rs. 700.
Mr. Vaid's c h a h Court-martial 14 0 Rs. 500
Mr. C. Murry's g a h German Gold 13 3 1/2 Rs. 1,000.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's b a h My Mistake 13 3 Rs. 1,000,
Mr. I. A. Wahed's ch ah Solicitor 13 2 1/2 Rs 800.
Mr. J. A. Andrias b a h Canter 14 0 Rs. 1,000.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's c h a h One Pie 13 3 Rs. 1,000
Mr. J. Murdoch's b a h Turn of Luck 14 0 Rs. 1000.
Mr. Morison's g a h Lomond 13 3 Rs. 1,000.
Mr. Ahmed Abdoola's b a h Magna Charta 13 3 1/2 Rs. 800.

MR. THEODORE MORISON.

Mr. Morley, says the *Madras Mail*, has taken a new departure in appointing Mr. Theodore Morison to the Council of India in succession to Mr. Finlay. The appointment to the Council of persons who are not retired officials of the Government of India, either Civil or Military, or High Court Judges, has hitherto been confined to Financial experts, like Sir James Mackay, who is the only "non-official" now on the Council. In appointing Mr. Morison, Mr. Morley has no doubt been actuated by several special motives. For one thing, the late Principal of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, is one of the foremost authorities of the day on the Mahomedan problem in India, and his sympathy and activities have made him a *persona grata* amongst Indian Musalmans generally. He may, therefore, be regarded as eminently fitted to represent Mussalman interests in the Council of the Secretary of State—interests that have a growing significance at the present day. But Mr. Morison is something more than an expert in Mahomedan politics; he is a close student of Indian economics and Indian administrative methods. He has just published a book on the rural economics and administrative system of the United Provinces; and a few weeks ago he delivered a remarkable lecture before the East Indian Association as to the best means of more fully "associating natives of India in the Government." In this lecture he advocated the plan of handing over an entire Province or Chief Commissionership to be "manned from top to bottom by Indians", Indian members of the Civil Service being placed in the higher appointments. He thought the Berars specially suited for the experiment and he remarked *inter alia* :—

"The suggestion to set apart one particular Province is made for two reasons : firstly, because I believe in cautious advance and in conducting political experiments upon a small scale wherethe interests jeopardised are comparatively unimportant, and, secondly, because I think that this plan affords the only guarantee that Indians will assuredly and without doubt be placed in charge of these positions of command. If some general order were issued saying that Indians were to be promoted to the higher positions throughout India there is great probability either of their not being appointed because an English officer had superior claims, or of an Indian being appointed solely on account of his birth to the detriment of the Service and to the disadvantage of abler men; either of these contingencies would produce dissappointment. The proposal to place one Province in the hands of Indians in the Civil Service does not of course mean that the existing English Civilians should be immediately displaced; it would obviously be impossible to find Indians with the necessary experience of Secretariat work to take their place at once; all that I urge is that there should be a steady infusion of Indians in the lower grades who would at length and in the course of time replace the English officers by promotion."

We need not discuss here the *pros* and *cons* of such an experiment, or the motives or arguments underlying it. Our quotation is to show the kind of opinions that Mr. Morison holds with regard to political and administrative progress in India. His views are progressive without being of the Congress type. His influence in the India Council will certainly make for reform on liberal lines. Doubtless Mr. Morley has already sought his advice unofficially on many occasions, with the result that he has decided that Mr. Morison will be useful as one of his more permanent official advisers.

CHILDREN'S DELICATE SKINS.

ZAM-BUK ELICITS A MOTHER'S PRAISE.

Every local mother will be interested in the story of Mrs. Swales whose children fell victims to infantile skin disorders, and only had their delicate skin restored to heath by means of Zam-Buk. Interviewed by a "Cleekheaton Guardian" reporter at her home, No. 1, Nab Lane, Gelderd Road, Birstal, Mrs Swales said,—"A few weeks ago my baby Elsie had thrush, which left her with a huge sore on her back. It looked as if she had been scalded or burnt. For about a month I tried various homely remedies, but without any good results. Baby was evidently in much pain, and being very restless, kept both me and my husband awake at nights. Several of my neighbours advised me to take the child to a doctor, but hearing a great deal of the wonderful power of Zam-Buk, I obtained a box. The result was far beyond my greatest expectations. When I had persevered with the balm for a while, the hateful sore had disappeared, and my baby's skin is now quite free from eruptions of all kinds.

"My little Willie (who is three years' old) had a breaking out of pimples on his feet, which gave him great trouble, especially as his constant scratching made them spread. I tried Zam-Buk, and he is now entirely cured. We have found Zam-Buk useful for many other skin eruptions, and my husband cured his sore fingers."

Zam-Buk keeps the skin healthy in summer, and suits both young and old. For pimples, face sores, heat spots, rashes, chafing, sunburn, freckles, blackheads, skin irritation, itching eczema, ulcers, piles, bad legs, diseased ankles, bad feet, undue perspiration, obstinate sores, festering or poisoned wounds, and all superficial injuries, Zam-Buk is invaluable.

Zam-Buk is sold by all leading chemists and medicine vendors or may be obtained from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcultta, post paid and packed free for Rs. 1-2 per box. Family size box (containing nearly four times the quantity) Rs. 2-8,

FREE BOX.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk, the great healing balm.

Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 25th Dec., 1906.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla presiding. Amongst the members present were Sir Sassoon J. David, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. James MacDonald, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, Mr. Kaliandass Keshavedass, Drs. K. E. Dadachanji, N. N. Katrak and D. B. P. Master, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Municipal Secretary.

THE REFRESHMENT ROOM IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following correspondence re the lease of the Refreshment Room in the Victoria Gardens was recorded and it was resolved that the parties be replied in the terms of the Commissioner's letter :—

(*a*) Letter from the Commissioner, No. 30565, dated the 19th December 1906:—

"I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee that I have sanctioned the renewal of the lease of the Refreshment Room in the Victoria Gardens in favour of the present lessee, Mr. Jamsetji Dadabhoy Bhugwagar, for a period of one year from 1st February 1907 on the existing terms, that is, on payment of Rs. 110 six monthly plus Rs. 25 per mensem as rent for the room. The Superintendent of Gardens is of opinion and I agree with him that it is not advisible to put up the right to public auction as the present lessee has conducted the rooms satisfactorily and they are provided more for the convenience of visitors than for making any revenue out of them. The amount offered also seems to me fair and reasonable."

(*b*) Letter to the Chairman, dated the 20th November 1906, from Mr. Nusserwanji Hormusji Patel—Stating that he is informed that the present holder of the Refreshment Room at the Victoria Gardens has made private arrangements with Municipal Authorities to retain the Refreshment Room on the same terms as before. Stating that if the right is put to auction, a much better price will be realized. Offering Rs. 500 for the right and praying for an inquiry in the matter.

(*c*) Letter to the Chairman, dated the 21st November 1906, from Mr. Furdunji Rustomji—Protesting against the proposed sale, by private arrangement, of the right of occupying the Refreshment Room in the Victoria Gardens, and urging the desirability of sale by public auction.

(*d*) Letter to the Chairman, dated the 3rd December 1906, from Mr. Nusservanji Hormusji Patel :—

"From the report published in the *Jam-e-Jamshed* of 29th ultimo regarding my bid for Rs. 500 per year for the contract of the above Refreshment Room, I find that the Commissioner considered me as a partner of the present proprietor of the said Refreshment Room. I therefore draw your attention that I am neither the partner nor the proprietor of the same. I bid Rupees five hundred if you grant me the contract for a year, but if you can do for three continuous years I bid rupees two thousand for that period (three years). If you cannot grant the contract for three years, please for a trial favour me for a year only, and if satisfied I shall ask for more period. I agree to decorate the Refreshment Room with furniture of latest style and shall satisfy the public and shall act according to the rules and regulations of the Municipality."

(*e*) Letter to the Standing Committee, dated the 8th December 1906, from Messrs. Unwalla and Peerozshaw, Solicitors, on behalf of their clients Messrs. Peerozshaw Cursetji Cooper & Co.—Forwarding, for information, copy of a letter addressed by them to the Commissioner, dated the 8th December 1906 as follows :—"On behalf of our clients, Messrs. Peerozshaw Cursetjee Cooper & Co., we have the honour to state that they are desirous of taking a contract for the management of the Refreshment Room in the Victoria Gardens from the Municipality from 1st February 1907 on which date we understand that the present contract expires. We understand that the present Contractors have taken a contract for three years at Rs. 220 per annum. Our clients hereby offer to take the new contract either for one year or three years at Rs. 600 per annum. In view however of this fact that in consequence of a vast number of people now visiting the Victoria Gardens after the various improvements made therein, by the present Superintendent and of the increasing profits made by the Contractors on account thereof, our clients understand that there are several parties who are willing to bid for the said contract As it is possible therefore that you may decide to put up the said contract for sale by public auction we have the honour to request you, on behalf of our clients, to give us timely intimation of any such auction so that they may have an opportunity of bidding for the same. If however you consider our clients' present offer as fair and reasonable, they will be obliged by your accepting it. An early reply is requested."

(*f*) Letter to the Chairman, dated the 15th December 1906, from Mr. Ardeshir Framji Mistry :—

"Having read in Jame of 13th December 1906 that many persons are offering their tenders for the above Refreshment Room, I for one am the bidder of the same and wish to offer more when you will publish the auction date. Please let me know the auction day or if you will advertise for tender I am ready to give higher bid to the same. Hoping to be early replied."

(*g*) Letter from the Commissioner, No, 30570, dated the 19th December 1906 :—

"With reference to Standing Committee Resolution Nov. 5516 of the 28th November 1906 and Nos. 5752 and 5944 of the 12th and 19th instant respectively, forwarding for remarks copies of letters from different parties regarding the Refreshment Room at the Victoria Gardens, I have the honour to refer the Standing Committee to my letter No. 30565 of 19th December 1906."

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Committee considered in detail the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay for the year 1905-6 and the review thereof prepared for the Standing Committee.

The gist of the report in question has already been published in these columns.

With some slight alterations, the report was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

WORKHOUSE INMATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to call attention to the life of the poor unfortunate who is an inmate of the Bombay Government Workhouse.

Allow me, too, to appeal to the kindly feelings of all true Christians who at this gay and festive time have so many of God's good gifts around them, and in such abundance, not to forget this most unfortunate of all unfortunate fellows. When it is known that these men are allowed out only once a week and that even this small privilege is denied them during Christmas and New Year's week—that while all other Christian institutions have a fete or a dinner or something to remind them that Christmas is a reality, the workhouse man is either left out in the cold, or is only so miserably and so restrictedly remembered, that the act more vividly recalls past happier Christmas days and makes the present one a more bitter recollection than it would have been, had it passed wholly unnoticed. The men are not allowed money presents, but money could obtain them other pleasures which are admissable on such an occasion. Gifts of cakes, sweets, fruit and the like would be acceptable. The officer in charge of the institution is termed the Governor and is also Superintendent of the House of Correction, Byculla.

—Yours, &c.

BASIL HUNTER.

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Christmas Day.

8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—63, 60, 59 and 536.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Christmas Day.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
Psalm—100
Hymns—37 and 28.
Carol and Anthem.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produse a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste

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Clothing for your Servants is probably under consideration just now and you should see our samples before you place your orders.

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Piano playing becomes a pleasure only when the qualities of the Instrument can enthuse and rouse the pupil and musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. Our Pianos are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian Climate. JULIUS BLUTHNER and SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE—the old old favourites and the most popular Instruments in India—are names synonymous with perfection in every detail.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°.° All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DEC. 25, 1906.

THE GREAT ANNIVERSARY.

Every time the greatest Christian festival comes round the question is asked, "Should not Christmas be abolished?" It is a sacreligious, revolutionary question—prompted by the mercenary money-grabber who would put all into his pocket and take out nothing. We do not ask it because we allow ourselves to think it may be seriously answered in the affirmative. We ask it because others ask it, and we believe by examination of their reasons for doing so that we may show how very ridiculous their suggestions are. It is not a new question. Eighteen hundred years ago, more or less, a Roman emperor asked it. It was asked by Diocletian, who answered it in the affirmative, and did his level best to abolish the festival as it was then observed. The result was that he abolished not Christmas, but several hundreds, possibly thousands, of Christians, one of his little methods being to clothe his victims in apparel rendered the more combustible by a soaking of oil, then having them chained high up on poles placed round the circus, and set alight in order that the audience might view the performance in the ring by the light afforded by living torches. But, as we see, Christmas was not abolished. Indeed, the religious movement received an impetus, for people of all grades were seized with the desire to become passive resisters and be martyred in a good cause. We come to later times and our respect for our Puritan forefathers receives somewhat of a shock, when we find that they set their faces like flint against anything in the way of merry-making at Yuletide. As a matter of fact an Act of Parliament was passed to prevent people going to their parish churches on Christmas Day. That this was the work of a body of men whose energy in furthering the worship of God was most remarkable, is one of the paradoxes of Puritan times. An entry in the diary of John Evelyn reads :—"25th December, 1652 Christmas day, no sermon anywhere, no church being permitted to be open, so observ'd it at home." The fact is that on Christmas Eve in the year mentioned Parliament resolved, "No observance shall be had on the 25th day of December, commonly called Christmas day, nor any solemnity used nor exercised in church upon that day in any respect thereof." The statute was repealed in 1660, with many others equally whimsical.

Let us come to modern times. Who now wishes Christmas to be abolished? The dyspeptic! He is a man who does not adapt himself to the times, or rather he adapts himself too much. He reads of how his forefathers held wassail and consumed quantities of more or less indigestible food at this particular festive season. He forgets what is, we believe, a fact, that we do not now possess appetites of the extra large size which our out-of-door forefathers were able to indulge. Result—we pay heed to tradition; we, some of us, think because our ancestors consumed incredible quantities of what they were pleased to think suitable Christmas fare, we—some of us as aforesaid—may also put an inordinate strain on our digestions, and do not live to see another Christmas. Of course, Christmas weather in England, (which makes many people wish the festival were abolished is responsible for much of this. Our ancestors always had snow and ice and real winter just at this particular season of the year. What do we get at Home in these degenerate days? A mixture of fog and rain and slush, in the midst of which people do not get a proper chance to work up the real healthy Christmas day feeling, or, for the matter of that, the real Christmas capacity for feeding. People consume abnormal quantities of goose and turkey—we do not make insinuations as to liquor—and wish Christmas had been abolished the day before it arrived. Who else wishes Christmas day were abolished? The man who pays. As we have indicated, Christmas suffers from its accessories. One of these is the circumstance that quarter day arrives almost simultaneously. Thus, after spending money on Christmas cards, Christmas presents for everybody in the house and in the houses of relatives, on Christmas boxes to a few people who deserve them and scores who do not, and on all the good things that it is necessary to purchase at the festive season, the average harassed householder comes to swear, not by Christmas as our forefathers did, but at it, and agitate for its speedy abolition. Some people point to other reasons why Christmas should be abolished. They allude to the Christmas-card question, which they allege, worries folk with lots of friends or with acquaintances, they wish to think view them as friends, almost into their graves. There are the carol singers, not the old style waits who, if distance of time does not lend enchantment and error to our view, made real melody. Now-a-days carol singers—well, well! And there are Crismas numbers which make their appearance in September and which, unlike the Journal which the very intelligent reader is now perusing, are worth rather less than their price.

Is it fair to make these things a peg on which to hang a suggestion that Christmas should be abolished? We answer, knowing we have the very heartiest support of the vast majority of the people, with a decided "No!" Christmas has stood for nearly 2,000 years, and has grown in popularity and interest all the time, despite the efforts of gentlemen of the class of Diocletian, the Puritans, who lacked humour, whatever their manifold good qualities may have been, the dyspeptic, niggardly individuals of the Scrooge type, and others too numerous to mention. We necessarily must admit, as we have done, that Christmas has its disadvantages; but they are as nothing compared with its glories, and we must state our emphatic opinion that, if anything, Christmas stands in need of reform and not abolition. We could almost suggest that it be made a matter for Parliament. Consider that millions of stored up money is set free at Christmas time for general distribution. Shopkeepers out in the Sunny East as well as in foggy England, do a roaring trade, and industry is better and more prosperous for the coming of the season, if not during the particular week. It is of national importance. The State benefits enormously, as the writer is firmly persuaded when he sends off his hundreds of Christmas cards, his scores of presents, and feels a glow of patriotic pride at the thought that he has contributed extensively—perhaps expensively would be a better term—to the national exchequer assisting the Government to get a surplus in the Budget and to reduce his income tax—which they certainly won't do. Is it not obvious that there is necessity for urging that Christmas reform and not Christmas abolition should be taken in hand by Parliament? We make the suggestion to the Opposition. They could make this one of the planks in their programme. Christmas reform would beat Tariff Reform to the winds as an election cry, and whenever the next election comes, whoever get on to this will have the whole country at their backs. They could promise, say, two Christmases in one year; they could pledge themselves to the abolition of say a couple of quarter days, especially that one which comes at Christmas. They could legislate for special payments to everybody during the holiday season, and they could arrange free medical attendance for sufferers from Christmas surfeits. They would win every seat on a programme like this. We have heard an over true tale bearing on this subject. Once upon a time a mean resident in a certain Lancashire town did his little best to abolish Christmas and its festivities in his own circle. What happened? Well, the grocer would not call for his orders, somebody poisoned his dog, the sweep would not clean his chimneys, errand boys hurled half bricks through his windows. Nobody would buy of him, nobody would sell to him. Then, he turned round. His business was going to ruin and he could not stand it. He changed his opinions radically and initiated and led an agitation in favour of having two Christmas celebrations every year. At once he became the idol of the town, was made Mayor, and sent to Parliament. Christmas simply cannot be abolished.

THE SHAN STATES.

The welcome afforded to the Prince and Princess of Wales whilst in Burma is considered the most noticeable feature of the year by the writer of the Resolution on the reports on the administration of the Shan and Karenni States for the past year. Very material progress was made in discouraging gambling which is a vice very prevalent in the States. The Gambling Act has been introduced with certain modifications in the Myelat, and in the other States the Chiefs have with the approval of the Local Government issued orders restricting gambling to certain specified occasions and places. The year under review has not been entirely favourable to economic progress. The uneven distribution of the rainfall seriously interfered with crops. The floods in the Mekong and Salween rivers were abnormal and caused considerable damage. Large shortages of the rice crop are reported from the Myelat, and tobacco betel and cotton were also affected. A widespread and virulent outbreak of rinderpest swept away thousands of cattle. These misfortunes were aggravated by destructive fires in Kengtung, Pwela and Mawkmai. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of such depressing incidents the general prosperity has been well maintained. Trade with Burma increased largely, especially in cotton, silk and rubber, and there was greater ease in the collection of the revenues which show an increased figure. Important as was the display of loyalty during the Royal Visit it is scarcely more important than the advances made in educational matters under the direction of the Chiefs. The opening of many schools and the liberality of the Chiefs in contributing to their support justify their anticipation that the efforts which are now being made will result in the provision for the States of educational facilities similar to those which prevail in the rest of Burma. The excellent report on the health and conduct of the boys attending the school at Taunggyi for the sons of Shan Chiefs has been read by the Lieutenant-Governor with much interest. In the Northern States the year was less satisfactory. The finances are not yet on a sound footing, but means to relieve them are under consideration. Throughout the States conditions were generally favourable and the crops good, but the outbreak of rinderpest which spread from the Southern States caused excessive damage.

THE NEWEST CRIME.

For many years people have complained that the demands of hotel employes and others, in the way of tips, are "criminal." In a few days they will be so in fact, for, after New Year's day, tipping will be a punishable offence and both the receivers and donors of a commission will have been transformed from "tort-feasors" into "misdemeanants." The new Act declares that "if any agent corruptly accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gift or consideration as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do, or for having after the passing of this Act done or forborne to do, any act in relation to his principal's affair or business, or for showing or forbearing to show, favour or disfavour to any person in relation to his principal's affairs or business," he "shall be guilty of a misdemeanour," and liable, if indicted, to imprisonment for two years, a fine of £500, or both, and, if summarily convicted, to imprisonment for four months, a fine of £50, or both. And the person who corruptly gives, or agrees to give such "gift or consideration" is similarly dealt with. Therefore those who wish to give Christmas boxes will have to do so before the New Year dawns. That is the letter of the law. Fortunately the spirit is more lenient. Prosecutions can only be made with the consent of the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General and the accused persons are not to be tried at Quarter Services, but at the High Court, so that, when the additional check of the Vexatious Indictments Act is added, there is little chance that the new Act will, in any way, help to end the practice of tipping although actually it has become an offence. The object of the Act is well known and it is a measure that has long been necessary. In America tipping on a large scale is carried on by the railways under the name of rebates, and recently a firm has suffered heavily for its offence. Similarly rebates are given by shipping companies and one of the first consideration of the Shipping Commission is to devise a means of prohibiting this in the future. Few are aware how much secret commissions obtain in business in the larger commercial circles, but the unanimity with which the Bill was accepted shows how necessary it is, and it is to be hoped it will have the effect of putting a stop to some of the graver forms of bribery.

°.° To-DAY, being Christmas Day, will be observed as a holiday in this office. There will, therefore, be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* to-morrow morning. With to-day's issue we give away a Special Christmas Supplement.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable on any instrument executed by an inamdar in the Bombay Presidency whereby he undertakes to suspend or remit rent due from a tenant or tenants in consideration of a suspension or remission granted by the Government in respect of his own *judi* or quit rent.

Major G. Lynde, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, is ill at Bangalore with enteric fever.

MOST of the offices of the Government of India are closed from Monday and will remain more or less closed until Thursday.

THERE was a mass meeting in connection with the All-India Temperance Conference on Saturday in the Congress pandal.

MAJOR Carcher, Political Agent at Quetta Peshin, proceeds on a year's combined leave during the first week in January.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Messrs. E. H. Sullivan, H. Dawson, F. Sayers and L. Withinshaw to be probationers in the Madras Police.

THE Prince of Arcot will entertain Their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley and Lord Wenlock at a Garden Party at his house, Princes Garden (lately known as West Hatch), South Adyar, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p. m.

THE *Harbin Vestnik* reports that the Russian Ambassador in Pekin has given his consent for the gold mines on the Amur, now in the possession of Russians, to be restored to China as some compensation for the losses which China and the Chinese suffered during the Russo-Japanese War. This unlooked-for magnanimity on Russia's part is curious; it may not be disconnected altogether from a desire to see the Chinese colonising once more the banks of the Amur River, whence they were driven by Russia southwards some years ago. A reinforcement of Chinese settlers in the Amur Territory would lead to complications if Japan should lay claim to Vladivostock and territory on the mainland.

Mr. ROOSEVELT addressed his audience in Puerto Rico as "fellow citizens." But, properly speaking, the Puerto Ricans are not citizens of America, but subjects, and this forms their chief grievance.

THE Scarborough Guardians have in their workhouse a man, aged forty-seven, and a woman, thirty-nine, who married and almost immediately after entered the institution. A suggestion was made that they should be ejected, but the chairman remarked that it was really a matter for Parliament.

"WHAT we are striving for," asserted a delegate at the Poor Law Conference, at the Holborn Restaurant, "is what our forefathers have striven for and what our ancestors will continue to strive for. You know I mean—what our pedigree will strive for. That is, them that follow us."

To save railway fares, it has been ordered by the Admiralty that all men transferred from Portland to vessels in other ports should be sent by torpedo-boat destroyer instead of by rail, as hitherto. Two men, says the *Western Gazette*, were sent from Portland to Portsmouth recently in one of these craft, which consumed about sixty tons of coal on the trip, to save half a sovereign.

Mr. WILLIAM TALLACK, the former secretary of the Howard Association, relates, in the *Spectator* that he was once talking with John Bright, about woman's suffrage. "The best women do not care for that sort of thing." Bright observed. Mr. Tallack expressed surprise at this remark from one so closely connected with certain of the leading lady suffragists. Bright exclaimed: "Silly girls!"

A PARTICULARLY unpopular man, desiring to join a well-known London club, was not successful in the ballot. Smarting under the indignity, he had the audacity to write to the club secretary, asking to be given a hint concerning the name of the man who had blackballed him. The reply he got, says "London Opinion," ran as follows: "Sir,—I have received your letter demanding the name of the man who blackballed you. His name is—Legion."

FOX-HUNTERS were, years ago, quite a class by themselves, who were looked down upon by cultivated people, and in their turn, "Country Life" says, had no small contempt for those who knew nothing of country life and sport. "Have you ever been out hunting?" asked a yeoman, whose whole heart was in the chase, of a rising diplomatist "No, never." "Ah," said the worthy farmer, "I thought you hadn't seen much of the world."

A CRITICAL correspondent, writing to a Calcutta paper, says that the *pandal*, now in course of construction for the Indian Congress is a very *cutcha* affair, and, to judge from present appearances, the long tiers of seats will not err on the side of excessive comfort, or safety. He therefore urges the Executive Committee to assure itself that the seating accommodation will stand the heavy strain it will be called upon to bear.

AN American collector was very proud of a Renaissance piece of furniture in iron, apparently some sort of miniature tabernacle, having small fluted columns and a gracefully shaped cupola, which he bought for £1,000 at a curiosity shop in Poland. The dealer supposed that it had been used for the celebration of Jewish rites in private houses during times of persecution, and it bore every sign of age. But his pride has been shattered. Travelling on the Paris electric underground railway recently, he saw on the platform new and freshly painted replicas of his Renaissance Jewish tabernacle. The £1,000 curio was the top part of a penny-in-the-slot chocolate machine.

THE Orient Pacific Mail Steamer *Orontes*, which arrived at Suez on the 3rd instant, landed a lascar there who was picked up at sea outside Colombo in the following circumstances. On the 22nd November, when the *Orontes* was about a mile outside the breakwater, a human voice was heard, apparently calling for help. The ship's engines were at once stopped and reversed and a boat lowered, and after about an hour the latter returned with a native in a very exhausted condition. He was immediately attended to by the surgeon, and through an interpreter he stated that he was a native of Sylhet, aged 20 years, a Mahomedan fireman belonging to the s.s. *Chisholm*, which left Colombo at 7 p.m. on the 22nd ultimo. He stated that he fell overboard about that hour just after the vessel left. The man had been in the water for about two hours.

A GREAT deal has been said of late at Calcutta about the Hansa line of steamers and their supposed monopoly of jetties and dock berths to the exclusion of other steamers, that is, British owned boats. A Calcutta correspondent writes:—"Of course there is no substance in this charge of preference, the fact being that these German boats having struck on a good and paying line of traffic have fostered it to the best of their ability, always providing sample tonnage, so that, between the Hamburg line and the New York direct line, there are often six or more boats, either owned or chartered by the Hansa line in port at once. This naturally makes them conspicuous, and the fact that they have fetched traffic which should have gone to English steamers does not increase the affection of the losers for their successful opponents. Their Agents are an English firm who are *facile princeps* in steamer management, their original Agents, a German firm, having made a very poor job of the business."

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OUR SHORT STORY.

THE WHITE LADY OF THE HOHENZOLLERNS

BY

S. BARING-GOULD.

(Author of "Mehalah," "The Broom Squire," etc.)

It rarely happens that a death occurs in the Imperial House of Germany, without rumours circulating in Berlin relative to an appearance of the White Lady, as having given forewarning of the death. Although the names of those who are said to have seen the apparition are confidently given such relations are never now attested, and this is popularly attributed to the reticence of courtiers, unwilling to be brought into publicity on a matter so clearly connected with the Imperial Family, and not to the story itself being purely fabulous.

The earliest recorded appearance of the White Lady was to a Countess of Leningen, before the death of the Elector Joachim I. of Brandenburg; and she is also rumoured to have been seen by Anna Sydow, the mistress of Joachim II., who died in 1571. Anna Sydow was the widow of a gun-founder when the Elector fell in love with her. Before his death he exacted a solemn promise from his son, who would succeed him, to treat her kindly; but no sooner was the breath out of his mouth than John George had her arrested, and confined for the rest of her days to the fortress of Spandau.

It is popularly supposed that the White Lady is the spirit of the same Anna, "the pretty Foundress," as the people of Berlin called her. But this can hardly be, if she herself had seen the spirit, and it had also been seen before the death of Joachim I. in 1535. The popular story is that Anna's restless spirit haunts the palace at Berlin, and that at Potsdam, out of revenge for the ill-treatment and the broken oath of the Elector, John George, and that she is seen before any great disaster to Prussia, and especially in the years 40, as in 1640, 1740, and 1840.

She was seen again in 1619, shortly before the death of the Elector, John Sigismund, and his discussion, with the Court Chaplain, Bergius, on the subject was recorded by the latter. "In the afternoon, his Princely Highness enquired whether the White Lady had been seen again. And in fact she had been that very day, as indeed at all time when the Almighty has brought a visitation of death to the House of Brandenburg. The apparition is that of a white personage in a posture of distress. As such she has been seen in the Electoral Palace on various occasions by individuals of all ages and conditions, even by princely personages, but she never inspires such terror as to do harm, or injures anyone in any way. Consequently no manner of doubt can be entertained as to the reality of the apparition, though among the common people much fabulous matter circulates relative to this matter. But what we are to think about is, whether it be the apparition of one dead, or of a bad angel, or whether it be a lost soul, or a mere phantasm. I have no time to express what I think, but of this we may be well assured, that the apparition does not show itself contrary to God's providence for a good but rather that it manifests itself for a good end, as a warning to those who are living with too little thought of their latter end; it does not show that a death must inevitably follow the apparition, but that it is sent by God as a warning to stir to prayer. Now, when his Princely Highness further questioned me on the matter, I bade him not be afraid of the White Lady, as she would do him no injury. Nevertheless the apparition presages a great loss to the House of Brandenburg, to wit the death of the reigning head of the same."

In 1652 and 1667 the White Lady was seen before the deaths of the mother of the Elector and the Electress, Louise Henrietta. In 1678 she appeared to the Margrave Edmann Philip. He was grandson of Christian, who was son of John George, Elector of Brandenburg. This branch of the family held the Margravate of Bayreuth. According to the young prince's statement, the White Lady appeared to him as he sat in his armchair. Shortly after this he and his horse fell on the racecourse at Bayreuth, and he was mortally injured. He had strength and courage to ascend the steps and retire to his room, as if nothing had happened. But within a few days he was dead.

The White Lady also appeared before the death of the great Elector, Frederick William, in 1668. She was seen several times during the year before he died, and on the day of his death was seen by the Court Chaplain, Bunsenius, who noted down the day and hour which proved to coincide with the time of the Elector's decease.

If we may believe the following curious account from the pen of a lady in waiting at the Prussian Court, the White Lady appears on other occasions than the eve of a death in the Hohenzollern family

"In the year of 1781 or 1782 (I cannot now recall precisely which it was,) the then Crown Prince Frederick William came to his wife (the mother of Frederick William III.) and said that the White Lady had shown herself to the Queen, the wife of Frederick II., in this wise. The Queen was sitting in her cabinet along with some of her ladies. This cabinet had a window commanding the nearest room on the other side, and through this the Queen saw the full length figure of the White Lady, and fell into a condition of the utmost terror. Whereupon the apparition disappeared. The Queen was spoken too, soothed, and assured that she had been deceived by a reflection of the sun; but she persisted in her assertion; and remained all night profoundly agitated. Next morning, as usual, the Upper Lady in Waiting, Countess von Camas went to read to the Queen, at 8 o'clock. But the latter begged Mme. Camas not to read as she was in no condition of mind to hearken. An easy chair stood near the bed. The Queen began to speak of the apparition she had seen, and Mme. von Camas endeavoured to undeceive her, when all at once both saw a white veiled female form in the arm-chair. A piercing cry disturbed the vision, and it vanished. From this moment on the White Lady showed herself in the Castle, especially at midnight. The King was told of it, whether he saw her, no one could learn from him; but he gave strict orders, under pain of corporal punishment, that the soldiers on guard should not speak of the matter, if they did chance to see the spectre.

"A great disturbance took place in the upper storey, where lived the Crown Princess and the principal ladies in waiting. I slept in the room adjoining that of the Crown Princess, and I was much disturbed one night by the noise, but she slept through it. When the White Lady appeared to anyone of us, nothing was said about it. But in the great corridor on the ground floor, at the door of the ground floor, at the door of the treasury, and where the State papers were kept, she halted for some minutes, then passed on, and returned again. She seemed to be especially drawn towards the treasury.

"A young officer, of the Brunswick regiment, asked permission to join the guard for a night, and was with the grenadiers who were sentinels there. This was granted. And he also saw her, a stately figure, wearing a long veil, and a trailing dress and with her arms folded over her breast. She bent as she approached the door, as though she were listening. But this young man suffered for his temerity. He fell ill in consequence. I knew him, his aunt was my intimate friend. I cannot say how much longer the White Lady showed herself, but as to her having been seen, of that I have not the slightest doubt." Before the death of the beautiful Queen Louise of Prussia, who died in 1810, the White Lady is said to have been seen in the palace of Berlin.

But one of the most curious and interesting apparitions is that which took place on June 22, 1857. Then the guard, in front of the palace of Charlottenburg saw a coffin carried by four headless men into the palace. It was empty. After a while the guards saw them return, with the White Lady preceding them. The coffin was no longer empty. In it lay a man in military uniform, without a head, but in its place was a royal crown. This mysterious procession passed out of the gates, and vanished in the midst of the square before the palace. But the White Lady turned back, passed the sentinels, and entered the palace again. Shortly after Frederick William IV. became deranged, and he died in 1861.

According to an account given by the Castellan of the Court at Bayreuth, the White Lady appeared there to the enemies of the House of Brandenburg. In 1809 the palace of Bayreuth was occupied by French officers, quartered there under General de l'Espagne; and when in 1812, Napoleon was at the Bayreuth, as he had heard something of the affair, he sent for the Castellan, and enquired into the particulars.

"Sire," said the Castellan, named Schlutter, "the General arrived here late in the evening, and weary and went to rest early. During the night a frightful scream rang out from his room. The orderlies rushed in, and found the General's bed, which had been against the wall when he retired to sleep, was run in the middle of the room, and was upset, and under it lay the General in a condition of unconciousness. He was drawn forth, a physician was summoned, who bled him, and when he recovered his senses, gave him a powder. The General now related how that the White Lady had appeared to him, and had endeavoured to strangle him. He described exactly her appearance, figure and eyes. At his urgent request I led him to the portrait of the lady, and when he saw it, he became white as a sheet, his knees gave way under him, and he gasped forth, 'It is she—undoubtedly she, and she has appeared to forewarn me that I must die.' His orderlies did their utmost to allay his excitement, and to discredit the vision. But he persisted in his story, and ordered his quarters to be moved to the princely Villa of Fantasie. Next morning General de l'Espagne sent a detachment of soldiers here, under an officer, to rip up the floors, and pull down the panelling to see if there were any secret passage communicating with her bedroom. Nothing, however, was found. This made the Count de l'Espagne the more uneasy, and the following day he left Bayreuth, still under the impression that he had received his death warning."

"And in fact," said Napoleon, "he died soon after in the battle of Aspern."

Napoleon had already heard a good deal about the adventure of de l'Espagne, from General Daroc, and he was evidently impressed by what he was told, and he ordered a suite of rooms to be made ready for him in the new wing of the Palace, which would be less likely to be haunted than the older portion.

Napoleon was now on his way to Russia, to carry out his eventful campaign there, the turning point of his fortunes.

Having taken possession of a room, Napoleon dismissed his attendants, spread out his war maps on the table, and paced the room, then seated himself, looking over the maps, and then strode up and down again, till wearied he sank into his arm chair. But all at once the attendants without were startled by a hoarse cry, and Constant his valet, rushed in and laid hold of his master saying, Sire! Sire! Awake!" Napoleon made a movement with his arms to drive Constant off, but then opened his eyes.

"Sire!" said the faithful servant, "I heard your groans and cry, and rushed in, and saw your Majesty writhing on the armchair. A bad dream seemed to be troubling your Majesty, and on that account I ventured to awake you."

Napoleon made no reply, but seemed unusually troubled, and looked searchingly about the room. All was, however, as he had left his articles, the maps and compass on the table undisturbed. The fire on the hearth was all but extinguished. Napoleon rose shivering from his chair, that he might retire to bed. Constant took up a chandelier, and preceding the emperor, opened the door into the adjoining chamber. The Emperor was in bed a quarter of an hour later, and Constant and Roustan withdrew, to take some rest themselves.

This, however, was destined to be short, for presently Constant was roused by a cry from Napoleon, and he rushed into his master's bedroom.

"Constant," said the Emperor, "this time it was no dream. The White Lady has been here, I saw her distinctly. I had not gone to sleep, in fact all my faculties were alert. I saw the long white figure, the head covered by a veil rise out of the floor yonder near that wall. In a moment she was beside my bed, and had raised her hand. I laid hold of her, and screamed for you, but she slipped from my fingers and vanished. I say, as did General de l'Espagne, that there is trickery here, and a trap door somewhere. Call Roustan, and get lights, and examine floor and wainscott."

The servants did as required, and searched minutely for secret entry, cupboard or passage; but in vain. The oak flooring was solidly put together, and the velvet tapestry was everywhere fast nailed to the walls.

"Well," said the Emperor, "I suppose it must have been a dream, the second in which the White Lady has vexed me. Go your ways, we will sleep."

The two men departed, again to seek repose. But an hour had hardly passed, before again a cry from the Emperor brought Constant into Napoleon's bedroom. He stood in amazement at the door. The Emperor's bed was in the middle of the room, and a table beside it. This table was overthrown, and the lamp that had stood on it was lying extinguished on the floor.

"Has any accident happened to your Majesty?" asked Constant, approaching the bed.

"No," said Napoleon, who had risen in a sitting posture, "no accident, that is no harm has come to me, but that accursed white spirit has visited me again. She wanted to deal with me, as with General d'Espagne, to strangle me and upset the bed. I woke up as this dreadful woman thrust my couch into the middle of the room. I shouted for you, and she vanished. As it is clear that the White Lady does not relish the presence of several persons in the room, do you and Roustan spend the rest of the night here."

Accordingly the two attendants seated themselves, one on each side of the bed, each with a loaded pistol in his hand, and in about an hour Napoleon fell asleep, and was no more disturbed.

Next morning he was unusually pale, and troubled in expression. He spoke very little, and immediately after breakfast left the palace, never to revisit it.

Whether he dreamed, or whether some attempt had been made to assassinate him, no one can say, but what is certain is that this incident of whatever nature it was, marked the point whence his luck turned, and disaster came upon him.

But the White Lady is also supposed to visit the royal palace of Stuttgart. One night in November 1835, the White Lady was seen by the sentinels in the gallery that opened on the state apartments, and tapped at the door of the Prince of Montfort. Next day the King of Wurtemburg William I., said to his nephew, the Prince of Montfort, whose mother was ill at Lausanne: "Go immediately and see her. I am uneasy about my sister." The Prince went at once to Switzerland, and arrived but just in time to receive her last sigh. This Princess was Catherine, who had been married to Jerome Bonaparte, when he had been made King of Westphalia. When that Kingdom came to an end he was suffered to bear the title of Prince of Montfort.

One dark night in 1834, a carriage, with six horses harnessed to it, rolled through the streets of Stuttgart, and drew up at the entrance to the place. The White Lady descended from it, and passed into the palace; the guard were so paralysed with fear that they made no motion to prevent her.

She was then seen in the gallery, where the sentinels were too much alarmed to stir. This was in January, 1834. A few days after died Duke Ferdinand of Wurtemberg, the King's uncle.

Catherine, the wife of King William, was ill, the door of her room suddenly flew open, as if the wind had done this. "Please to shut the door," said the Queen to her reader, who sat by the bed. The lady in waiting rose to do so, but as she returned, to her dismay saw the White Lady occupying her seat by the Queen's bed. Two days later, January 9, 1819, Queen Catharine was dead.

But, who was this White Lady when in the flesh? Tradition says that she was the beautiful widowed Countess of Orlamunde, who fell in love with Albert, Burgrave of Brandenburg, and wanted to marry him. He, however, remarked to a friend that two pair of eyes stood in the way, meaning his parents. His saying was reported to the Countess, and she, supposing that his words referred to her two children, resolved on making away with them. This she did by driving long hairpins through their ears into their brains. The murder took place in the Castle of Plassenburg. When the Burgrave Albert heard of this, he would have nothing further to say to her. She made a pilgrimage to Rome, and in expiation of the murder, founded the convent of Himmelkron. In the church of the convent is her monument, also that of Albert, and also of the two murdered children. The estates of the Countess of Orlamunde on her came into the possession of the House of Hohenzollern through the Electress Anna, daughter of Duke Albert Frederick of Prussia, who married John Sigismund, Elector of Brandenburg, in 1594.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FAMINE IN CHINA.

STATE OF THE KIANGSU PROVINCE.

Fund Started in America.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

A Washington telegram says that President Roosevelt has issued a Proclamation in which he seeks a fund for the Chinese famine-stricken, and will ask Congress to authorize the use of Government transports to convey food to China.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

President Roosevelt has issued an appeal for funds for the famine-stricken Chinese.

Congress is asked to authorise the use of Government transports to convey the food.

Ten million hepless Chinese at least are faced this winter with starvation in this our province of Kiangsu of and within a few hundred miles of the wealth Shanghai. The fact has been published and it has been backed by urgent appeals from the missionaries, Roman Catholic and Protestant alike, who are doing what little they can to relieve the distress all around them. A few fellow missionaries from more fortunate districts, knowing what the famine means to the poor people among whom their colleagues are working, have responded, but the great charitable public has evidently not realized as yet the urgency of the need or its extent. The name Kiangpeh, the northern section of a single province, suggests, possibly a limited area, one of those tracts of China which are periodically visited by famine, through drought, or flood, or official mismanagement or oppression. Some hundreds of Chinese may die off, but what are they among the millions of China? A few bands of desperadoes may rove the country, terrorizing officials and people alike, but China is not yet so settled or policed that bands of marauders cause more than passing comment when they carry out some specially audacious feat.

That the Kiangpeh famine is however, of an order happily not frequently reached is apparent from the fact that a thoroughly representative Committee of foreigners in Shanghai has now consented to co-operate with the high Chinese officials and the leading native bankers and merchants in an endeavour to raise funds to supplement measures by the Chinese Government to alleviate the misery which is foreseen and is, in fact already being experienced. Stress is being laid on the fact that it is the duty first of all of the Chinese authorities to find some means of providing for their afflicted subjects, and to prevent the disorders which are only to be apprehended among a people maddened by the pangs of hunger, and by the sense that their all has been taken from them. There are excellent reasons for preventing a general migration of population from the desolated districts to others, which would only be brought thus within an enlarged a rea of suffering. But, so far as advices go at present, little has been done by the officials except to prohibit these movements of the population and to attempt to prevent them by the distribution of rusty arms. This is a more crude way of dealing with the distress than was dreamed of in the times of the Bread Riots in England before the repeal of the Corn Laws. Representations are, however, being, made to Viceroy Tuan Fang and through him to the local officials, which, it is hoped, will result in genuine measures of relief, and in that event foreigners will, no doubt, be glad to co-operate by their gifts. Some idea of the extent of the calamity, is due to the excessive rains of the summer, resulting in the complete failure of the crops and the destruction of many homesteads, may be gathered from the fact that the Committee will probably make an appeal for at least £250,000. Help will be solicited not only from Shanghai, but from Great Britain, America and the continent of Europe. Even should all the amount asked for be raised, it will only permit of an expenditure equal at most to about sixpence per head of the starving and homeless people. For although the term Kiangpeh is conveniently applied to the distressed district, the famine is felt in large portions of the four provinces of Kiangsu, Anhui, Honan and Shantung, over a tract estimated at 40,000 square miles in area and in the most thickly populated part of the Empire.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Efficiency Doubted by Prof. Ross.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

Professor Ross, of the Tropical School of Medicine at Liverpool, writes deprecating the premature conclusions arrived at regarding the success of the atoxyl treatment of sleeping sickness, and says that experiments in the schools for two years have failed to prove its efficacy.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

Drum-head Court Martial on the Assissinators.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

The assassination of Count Ignatieff and the atttempt on the life of Admiral Dubassou's life lately in believed to have been carried out by the emissaries of a partly which recently resolved to attempt the lives of the highest in the land.

The Liberal papers in Russia emphasize the possible ferocity and endlessness of the battle between the Government and the Extremists. 57 have been tried by Drum-head court-martial and executed, and 43 for political outrages during the the past week.

THE IRISH SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. Antony Macdonnel.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

The Christmas bill in the News is stimulated by journalistic cabinet making and reconstrution of the Ministry. It is taken for granted that apart from curiosity whether the moderate or advanced sections of the Cabinet will be reinforced the interest centres in Mr. Bryce's successor especially in view of the probability that the next session will be devoted to Ireland.

The names of Birrell, Churchill Burn, Thomas Shaw, Sinclair, Mockenna, Sir Algernon West, and Mr. Antony Macdonell are mentioned.

CALCUTTA Y. M C. A..

Reception of Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The Right Hon'ble Mr. Samuel Smith and Mr. Jones, M. P., arrived at Calcutta on Saturday. A public reception will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Wednesday at 10-30 a. m., Mr. Smith will preside.

THE SIMLA-KALKA LINE.

Transfer to the State from January.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The complete transfer of the Simla-Kalka Railway to the State takes place on January 1st, from which date the line will be worked by the North-West Railway administration.

THE SHAH'S HEALTH.

GRAVE NEWS.

Reported Rapidly Sinking.

CROWN PRINCE AS REGENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

The Shah, at four this afternoon, was sinking rapidly.

ADVISORY MEDICAL BOARD.

New Formation.

ARMY HOSPITAL COMMITTEE DISSOLVED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

Mr. Haldane has decided to re-construct the Advisory Medical Board which is to consist of, besides the Director-General as Chairman, a Civilian Sanitary Expert Physician, a Surgeon Physiologist, an Officer of the R.A. M. C., specially qualified in Sanitation, a Tropical Expert, with the same qualifications, an Officer of the Royal Engineers from the Department of the Director of Fortification, the President of the Medical Board at the India Office and a Deputy Director-General as Vice-Chairman.

The Army Hospital Committee will be dissolved. The Advisory matters comprise Hygiene, Sanitation of the Soldier, especially regarding physical training, rations, clothing and housing, and the appointment of Examiners, Professors and Teachers in connection with the Medical College.

THE MOORISH QUESTION.

Pretender's Troops Victorious.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

The Governor of Tangier went to meet Guebbas, Raisulis' following holding aloof.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

Spanish telegrams state that the Moorish Pretender was victorious in the recent fighting with the Kabyles and seeks to support the Riffs in an attack on the Imperial Army.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

Another Delay.

ADEN, DECEMBER 24.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oriental," with the English mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay at mid-night yesterday (Sunday). The same Company's s.s. "Mongolia" left for Colombo and Australia also at the same time.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oriental" with the outward Mails of the 14th instant left Aden at midnight on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Friday next. These mails were considerably delayed in transit across the Continent and left Brindisi 6 hours late.

HAPPY ENGLAND.

["EMPIRE SPECIAL."]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

There have been several sharp frosts lately and the prospects for skating are good.

THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA DECEMBER 24.

The Engineers and Firemen of the Southern Pacific Railway have threatened to strike unless their wages are increased.

THE IRISH CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Annual Dinner at St. Joseph's.

MR. HEWETT'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The fourth annual dinner at St. Joseph's High School for the Irish Christian Brothers was held on Saturday evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett presiding, and among the guests were the Archbishop of Calcutta, the Hon'ble Mr. O'Kinealy, Father Lafont Justice Woodroffe, Brother Fabian, Sir Ernest Cable, the Hon'ble Mr. Bertram etc. In reply to the toast of his health Mr. Hewett said—"I have had the pleasure of being served by some of these boys during nearly the whole of the time for which I have been in the Government of India, and I can bear testimony to their integrity and reliability. No one who has had an opportunity as I have had in a humble way of studying the question of European education in Bengal and Northern India could be ignorant of the success of the Irish Christian Brothers or fail to be intensely interested in the work that they have undertaken. I am not sure that I shall be able to do all that Mr. Bertram hopes. Still I can assure you that in the new appointment to which I am shortly going the claims of European education shall not be neglected by me, and I anticipate that such acquaintance as I have of this very complicated question will be extended and enlarged by the opportunity I shall have of seeing the well-known institution of the Brothers of St. Joseph's College at Naini Tal."

THE NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Assumption of Office by the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 24.

It is notified that the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., will arrive at Allahabad by the Calcutta-Bombay Mail at 11-13 on the 1st of January, and will take over the office of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces from His Honour Sir James Digges La Touche at 11-25. The Hon'ble Mr. Hewett's arrival will be public.

FAREWELL GARDEN PARTY TO SIR JAMES LA TOUCHE.

A farewell Garden Party was held on Saturday afternoon in the Khusru Bagh as a mark of respect and esteem for Sir James and Lady La Touche. Allahabad society turned out in full force to do honour to the retiring Lieutenant-Governor.

TERRIFIC FIRE AT RANGOON.

AN OIL FLAT IN FLAMES.

Great Explosions Shake the Town.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 24.

At twenty minutes to two, this afternoon, a disastrous fire broke out on a large oil flat belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. At the time of the outbreak the flat was lying on the slip below the Dalla dockyard and was undergoing repairs. The inflammable nature of the oil caused the fire to spread with a terrifying rapidity and caused all workmen in its immediate vicinity to make a precipitate flight on shore. Three terrific explosions took place which blew the stout iron hull of the flat to pieces. The burning oil was cast on to an ebb tide and burned vigorously. Immediately the explosions took place in quick succession dense volumes of smoke burst into the air and ascended in a thick black column. The force of the explosions were so great that doors and windows in town rattled violently, while people afloat and on shore were almost knocked down by the concussion. It is very much feared that there has been loss of life amongst some of the workmen in the Dalla dockyard.

Immediately the explosion took place large quantities of crude oil floated on to the river and kept burning vigorously as it went down stream on the ebb tide which had just turned.

All the fire launches and tugs dashed to the awful scene of conflagration with promptitude, and despite the great heat and danger to which they were exposed. They set to work with their pumps without delay. The fire at the bottom of the flat is still raging vigorously; the oil on the water burned itself out and fortunately the cargo boats and timber lying on shore escaped the floating flames.

Crowds of Natives and Europeans turned out and watched the awful sight from the banks in tens of thousands, and so dense was the smoke which was carried over that the people's clothes on this side got sullied with the soot. The full force of the explosion was felt on the Dalla side where it is feared much damage was done by the force of the concussion caused by the explosion. There were three distinct columns of smoke seen rising from the river as the oil floated off in different directions and turned vigorously. The river on the Dalla side was literally ablaze, while the fire raged and roaring hissing walls of lurid flames burned to a height of nearly forty feet above the water's edge, emitting dense volumes of black smoke which for a time completely concealed the Dalla dockyard from view.

From the particulars gathered later, it appears there were some oil flats alongside the Dalla Dockyard, and they were filled with earth oil, one of which was leaking. How the fire originated is not known, but suddenly three terrific explosions took place which shook Dalla to its very foundations and caused a regular stampede amongst the workmen.

The S.S. "India" was in great danger and the whole of the dockyard hands tried to protect the vessel by the aid of powerful pumps in face of a sheet of flame which threatened to envelope them. For some time the men with the hose played on the flames with heroic pluck; at one time the men with the hose were cut off by the flames from the crowd on the shore, but they succeeded in subduing the flames and saving the ship. From an official source I learnt that the fire broke out on flat No. 125 which was lying at the time on the Eastern slip alongside the flat No. 128, the flats contained only refuse oil and were being cleaned at the times. It is believed that some of this refuse oil escaped on to the river and caught fire by coming in contract with some ignited substances. The whole of the port side and the flat was flown away. The Starboard side is in fact about 100 feet of the decking was blown into the air and fell with tremendous crash on the roof of the boiler-shed which was badly damaged. While other portions of the flat such as the combining were thrown several hundred yards away. The cause of the fire is suspected to be due to the dropping of a heated rivet into the oil, and it is not known whether any Chitagonians working inside have been killed. By half past three o'clock the fire was practically out. The explosion did great damage to the dockyard sheds and caused the work to be suspended for the day.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

To Commemorate the Royal Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 24

Mr. Justice Chatterji presided at a public meeting, attended by Sir David Masson, Mr. Justice Shah Din and the leading Indian notables from all parts of the province, which was convened for the purpose of taking steps to establish in Lahore a High School for Indian Girls of good family, to commomorate the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Chairman said that there was a great demand among the Indians of all classes and creeds in this province for the kind of education that the school, now proposed, would impart, and in the absence of such an institution a large number of Hindu, Sikh and Mahomedan girls had to be sent to schools designed for Christians, Europeans and Eurasians. Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Gazilbash moved the first Resolution to the effect that this meeting heartily sympathizes with the proposal for the establishment at Lahore of a High School for Indian Girls of good family, to be called the Victoria May Girls' High School, and considers that it is highly desirable to carry out the project as soon as possible.

The Nawab in his speech supported the statement that there was a great demand for sound English education for girls among the upper classes of the Indian community and he was sure that all classes of the people would subscribe liberally in aid of the project. The Resolution was seconded by Kanwar Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E., who said it was essential that the future mothers of the community should receive a really sound education. Mr. Justice Lal Chand in supporting the Resolution said that there was no difference of opinion among the people as to the necessity and desirability of sound English education for their women. The Reverend Dr. J. C. R. Ewing and the Lord Bishop of Lahore both spoke in support of the Resolution, the former from his intimate acquaintance with the leaders of thought among Indians was is a position to say that there was considerable demand for the proposed school and that it would meet a distinct and long felt want. The latter emphasised the necessity and desirability of education for women.

MR. NAOROJI AT CALCUTTA.

An Enthusiastic Reception.

GUEST OF THE MAHARAJA OF DHARBHANGA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, accompanied by his grand daughter, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, D. E. Wacha and other well known Parsi and Congress delegates arrived at Howrah by Special train at 8 30 this morning. A large multitude assembled to meet him. The platform on both sides was packed, while outside vast crowds had gathered. On the platform were His Highness the Maharajah of Darbhanga, Gokale, the Hon'ble Vithaldas Thackersey, Babu Surendranath Banerji, Chadhuri and others. Most of the Parsi community of Calcutta had gathered on the platform at an early hour and as the hour for the arrival of the train drew near, there was a good deal of confussion as the Special due to arrival at 7 o'clock was 1½ hours late owing to delays to pick up Delegates of the Indian National Congress. At each station Mr. Naoroji was the object of enthusiastic greetings. Immediately the train was signalled cheering commenced which gradually increased until the carriages drew up at the platform where the crowd was so dense that for some minutes it was not possible to open the doors of the carriage. The Maharajt of Darbhanga and several well-known Parsis and Bengalis entered the carriage and about an hour elapsed before Mr. Naoroji was able to drive away from the station which he did without making any speech. Along the Hughli Bridge crowds of all castes and creeds cheered loudly. A triumphal arch had been erected over the river-side road and here a procession formed consisting of several hundreds of students and others carrying silk flags. Numerous carriages joined the procession which was a mile long and occupied over an hour passing. There was loud and prolonged cheering all along the route. Mr. Naoroji looked well but the carriage contained six people and it was difficult to see. He acknowledged the greetings of the crowds as he passed along. At College Square Mr. Naoroji spoke to several prominent Indians and then drove to 2, Middleton Street where he will reside the guest of the Maharajah of Darbhunga. The Maharaja after the arrival of Mr. Naoroji drove off with Sir Pherozshah Mehta, Mr. Wacha and others to Middleton Steet to receive the guest on his arrival.

Welcomed by "Bande Mataram."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

To-day's *Bande Mataram* opens with an editorial welcoming Mr. Dadabhoy. The article is a clear and forcible exposition of the demands of the new party. It has created a great deal of sensation. And it has produced a remarkable effect on the delegates. It was as follows:—

"Welcome to Mr. Naorojee. Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee has set foot in Calcutta this morning along with every patriotic soul. We accord him a hearty welcome. It is not only a formal welcome prompted by the mere conventionalities of the hour. It is not a passive welcome due to age and experience, but it is an active greeting proceeding from an anticipation of a sympathetic vibration of his heart strings with that one note with which the whole of Bengal is ringing.

Congress Delegates at Secunderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 24.

A Special train containing the Honorable Mr Govindragava Iyer and above 150 Madras Delegates to the Calcutta Congress arrived at the Secunderabad Station at 11 p.m., where arrangements were made for their dinner. After a halt of an hour this Special left for Calcutta.

The following telegram was received on the 22nd instant by Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji from the Igatpuri station on the G. I. P. Railway line, on the latter's way to Calcutta:—"I once more tender my sincere thanks to you, Mr. Nolan and other policemen, who kept such admirable order to-day at the Victoria Terminus. Please convey my thanks to all who were on duty."

MYSORE MAHARAJA'S TOUR.

Reception at Secunderabad Station.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECEMBER 24.

Owing to the breach on the East Coast Railway the Maharaja of Mysore proceeding to Calcutta travelled by the Nizam's Railway from Wadi to Bazwada. A special train with the Maharaja's family and followers arrived at the Secunderabad Station at 3 p. m., yesterday. The leading public gathered in large numbers and waited at the Station to receive His Highness. Mr. B. Krishna Iyengar, Solicitor, as a Mysore subject, took an active part. On the arrival of the train they approached the Maharajah's Saloon and though the Maharaja was averse to any public demonstration he was induced to alight, when he was garlanded. His Highness was then introduced to the leading men with many of whom the Maharajah exchanged some kind words. After a halt of about an hour the Special proceeded on its way to Calcutta. Amongst those present were the Rajah of Anagondi, Seth Ramgopal and other Sowcars, M. Sakharam Adhikari the District Judge, Mr. Master, Barrister and several Vakils from Secunderabad and Hyderabad.

PANTHER SHOOT IN BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KUNDLA, DECEMBER 24.

While His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownagar halted here yesterday morning *en route* to his district camp at Raidi Pati intelligence was received of a panther appearing in the hillocks of Adsang about 20 miles from here, to which place His Highness immediately went and succeeded by careful beat in bringing the beast down dead with the first shot.

PUNJAB MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Distribution of Prizes.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 24.

The Lieutenant-Governor presided at the annual Prize Distribution at the Punjab Medical College at Lahore and congratulated the institution on the good work done during the past year. The Principal, Colonel Perry, in his report said that the conduct of the students has on the whole been good and that discipline has been maintained. "I regret" he said, "however, to record that a grave breach of discipline on the part of the students of the school occurred during the early part of the Summer and partook of the nature of a general strike. This terminated in due course satisfactorily, and I have good reason to believe that the large majority of the students were led away by the influence of a few ring-leaders who were subsequently expelled and by the pernicious influence of certain individuals outside the College. I am glad to be able to say that the conduct of the school students since their re-admission has been quite satisfactory.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MORALITY OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Calico Printing on the Continent.

CURRENCY DIFFICULTIES IN CHINA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

THE new Prevention of Corruption Act seems to be making a good many people doubtful, for the first time, as to the propriety of the gifts with which managers and heads of departments have been loaded hitherto at Christmastide. The question which is being asked on all sides is whether a box of cigars or other "mark of favour" is a corrupt gift. The usual excuse—a terribly thin one—is that these things are given not for the purpose of reflecting the receiver from the path of duty to his principal, but simply as a precaution that the giver shall not be "left." So general is the practice in certain trades that very few who are in the habit of receiving orders from a buyer or manager dare to abstain from sending some small "token of regard" at Christmas. It is, we are told, rather fear of the effect of the gifts of competitors than what is hoped for as the result of his own that causes a manufacturer or other supplier to continue the practice. There can be no doubt that most firms which have been in the habit of making these presents would be glad to be relieved of the trouble and the expense, the expense being no small matter. One home-trade house is credited with an expenditure of £300 a year, and there may be other firms which exceed this figure. It is now suggested that if they wish to break free from the tyranny of the custom, concerted action is advisable, and the new Act a reasonable excuse. There can be little doubt as to what view the law would take of secret Christmas gifts from suppliers to their customers' employes, and it may be hoped that the practice will be generally abandoned without the unpleasantness of "making an example of" some hitherto respected firm.

There is only one way in which "business Christmas presents" can be made absolutely clear of the presumpt on of corrupt motive. Let permission be asked and obtained from the employe's principal. If there is no concealment there is no fraud, and this principal is put upon his guard as to influences which might deflect his employe from the faithful discharge of his duty. Lord Russell's Bill—introduced some years ago—made this the test as between a corrupt and a pure transaction. Though the present Act has eliminated this consideration, it is evident that no employer could successfully allege that a gift had corrupted the relations between his agent or servant and himself if the employer had consented to the gift. But if this comes to be regarded as a necessary preliminary to the safe continuance of the practice its early demise may be surely predicated. The mere fact that so many people would hesitate to ask for this permission is in itself a sort of litmus paper that reveals the presence of the acid of corruption. The question is sometimes asked whether one man in business, or firm, is debarred by the new Act from making presents to another firm or individual, as principal. The answer is, of course, no. The object of the Act is to put down the corruption of agents and other employes acting in a fiduciary capacity. The presents which one man may give to another, his customer in business as a principal, are unaffected by the Act and do not enter into the scope of its intentions.

Combination, or at least the restriction of competition, seems to be making headway amongst calico printers on the Continent. In Bohemia a cartel or combination of ten calico printing firms in the Warnsdorf district has been arranged to come into force on January 1. Uniform selling prices and credit conditions will be established, and the Bohemian Bank at Warnsdorf will act as the controlling central office, through which all payments will be made. The two largest Austrian calico printers, viz. Messrs. Popper and Ornstein, of Liesing, near Vienna, and Messrs. Heinrich Mayer and Son, of Konigshofen, have agreed to advance their printing prices by one haller (one-tenth of a penny) per metre, and in this case also standard prices and terms of payment have been agreed upon. The cartel formed at the beginning of the present year by the calico printers of Munchen-Gladbach and Bocholt has been renewed for another year, with the accession of a firm hitherto outside the combination.

A remarkable statement with regard to the shortage of labour in the cotton mills of the Southern States comes from Mr. L. Loomis, described as "a stock-holder in Southern cotton mills and representing them in Northern markets." Mr. Loomis has prepared a statement, "at the request of prominent officials of mills," which appears to be directed at Congress. He says that "to-day, from Virginia to Texas, at a conservative estimate, not over 75 or 80 per cent. of the cotton machinery is running," simply because labour cannot keep pace with the extensions. In some sections the South is said to be paying higher wages than the North. Mr. Loomis, whose report suffers, perhaps, from his want of practice in literary composition, blames the labour unions for the state of things, and says:—"There should be no law enacted to prevent any responsible manufacturer of the South from going to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Great Britain, or any part of Europe and arrange for such labour and secure positions and employment on arrival, rather than land them here without friends or employment."

The value of the exports from the United States during October exceeded by dols. 12,518,717 the previous highest return for a month, which was in December, 1903, although the quantity of cotton exported in October has frequently been exceeded, and the value several times. At the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress held the other day at Kansas City, however, several representative speakers emphasised the need for a great extension of foreign trade, and a proposal was adopted to endorse Mr. Root's suggestion of a subsidised merchant service, particularly as regards mail steamers, to South America. This matter of the South American trade continues to trouble our friends, and it is recalled that for the fiscal year ended last June, the value of the United States imports from South American countries was dols. 140,000,000, as compared with a value of dols. 75,000,000 for the exports to these countries. The New York "Journal of Commerce" makes fun of Mr. Root's ponderous declaration that the exporter "should learn what the South Americans want and conform his product to their wants." Granted that there can be no absolute repeal of the protective tariff, it is asked: "But how about the modification of the tariff, either by reduction or abolition of duties on the raw materials of manufacture, or by the negotiation of reciprocity treaties, accomplishing the same end by indirection?" Without something of the kind it is suggested that fatherly advice and even subsidised steamships will be in vain.

In their reports of November 1, Messrs. Noel, Murray, and Co. and Messrs. Ilbert and Co. agree that the Shanghai market is still very dull. Messrs. Noel Murray, however, have the following interesting passage about the condition of things in Manchuria:—"The British Commercial Attache, who has just arrived from the north on a visit to this port, is the bearer of much more reassuring news concerning the trade conditions in Manchuria than has been current for a considerable time. He states that great changes have taken place since the visit of the representatives of some of the leading import houses here early in the summer. From advices just recently received from a personal friend in Tsitsihar, the principal distributing centre in the province, he learns that the place has a much more active appearance Goods are moving in all directions and confidence is being rapidly restored. He quite expects that by the time the remainder of the Russian and Japanese troops have evacuated the province in April, as stipulated in the treaty, Customs-houses will have been established by China along the frontiers both north and south, confidence will be greatly improved, and trade will begin to flourish again. He is confident the natives have ample money, but at present are hording it up, until such time as the country is free from the foreign armies, with their attendant uudesirable camp followers. No doubt the currency question will be straightened out by then and the province will be able to set an example to the rest of China, but at present the finacial arrangements are in a state of disorganisation and the native banks here decline to give any facilities on shipments to those parts."

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

South African Opinion.

IN view of the early inauguration of self-goverment in the Transvaal, the question of the status of British Indians in that country is once more engaging attention, says the *Diamond Fields Advertiser*. Under Crown Colony administration the door has been shut completely against all new immigration from the East, save under the terms of the Labour Ordinance; the Imperial Government, in spite of the strong pressure exerted upon them, wisely declining to use their powers to force Orientals on an unwilling colony. On the other hand, it has been equally the policy of Downing Street, while directly responsible for Transvaal policy, not to sanction any measure tending to diminish the existing rights of Indian settlers. None of the disabilities against which the recent Anglo-Indian deputation to Lord Elgin lodged a protest are of recent creation. They were imposed by the late Government under the law of 1885, and the prevailing impression that the grievances complained of have been aggravated since the change of flags is due solely to the fact that the statutory regulations affecting Indians are nowadays strictly and impartially administered, and it is no longer possible to secure exemption by the methods of laxity and corruption which were, it is believed, formerly in vogue. Contrary to the prevailing popular belief, there are fewer Indians in the Transvaal to-day than there were in the days of Mr. Kruger. On the other hand, a larger proportion of those domiciled in the country hold trading licences, thus causing the effect of their presence on trade competition to be more seriously felt. Lord Milner, with his characteristic common sense, tried to settle the question by means of an Ordinance which, while not interfering in any way with Indian storekeepers established before the war, would have compelled all others wishing to trade to confine their operations to bazaars specially set apart for their use and residence. Unfortunately, this solution of the problem was completely upset by the unexpected decision of the Transvaal Supreme Court, to the effect that while under the old Republican law Asiatics might be compelled to reside in special locations, they were as free to carry on trade as any British subject or English or Dutch origin. In consequence of this decision His Majesty's Government laid down the broad principle that "it is derogatory to the national honour to impose on resident British (Indian) subjects disabilities against which we had remonstrated, and to which even the law of the late South African Republic rightly interpreted, did not subject them, and they do not doubt that when this is perceived the public opinion of the colony will not any longer support the demand which has been put forward."

It is nevertheless perfectly certain that one of the first acts of the new Legislature in the Transvaal will be to pass new legislation affecting in some degree the rights and privileges of British Indians. As the permit system will be entirely done away with under popular government, we anticipate that a Bill will be necessary to guard against an influx of Indians in the future. There should be no difficulty about this, as the British Government has already frankly recognised the right of self-governing colonies to restrict Asiatic immigration for the general good of the community, and, as we have seen, neither Lord Milner nor his successor allowed a single new Indian to enter the country. But it will be less easy for the new Legislature to settle the status of Indian traders already settled in the country without coming into conflict with the Home Government. At a time when the pressure of competition is keenly felt there may be a demand for stronger measures than the Home Government, for Imperial reasons, would feel justified in sanctioning. Lord Elgin, in replying to the late Anglo-Indian deputation, said that the views of the white population must be recognised to the utmost extent that was "consistent with British principles," and he hinted at the possibility of a Royal Commission being appointed to place His Majesty's Government in possession of the real facts. Such an inquiry, if carried through without unreasonable delay, could do no harm and might be productive of great good. There is possibly a disposition in the Transvaal to exaggerate the extent of the evil it is desired to remedy, and it would have a distinctly sobering effect on public opinion, which is too readily swayed by reckless assertions incapable of proof, if the exact situation of affairs were placed on record by a competent authority. Once permanent measures have been taken to safeguard the future, we think the people of the Transvaal can afford to treat Indians already domiciled in the country with considerable generosity. There ought to be no hesitation in recognising the vested rights of Indian traders established prior to the war; and if this point is conceded, the question is immediately narrowed down to small and manageable proportions. As regards the treatment of the newer Indian traders, much should depend on their numbers and on the localities in which they are domiciled; and if it is found possible, after inquiry, to improve somewhat on Lord Milner's rejected proposals, it would doubtless matters easier for the Imperial authorities, who are entitled to expect that their extremely delicate position will not be overlooked in South Africa.

NATAL AND THE NATIVES.

The mischievous effects of the Ethiopian propaganda are plainly visible in the remarkable article on the late rebellion which has just been published by a native organ in Natal, says the same journal. The writer attributes the rising to the fact that natives were punished for showing their disapproval of the poll-tax, though Europeans who behaved in the same way were allowed to go scot-free. Thus, he says, it is evident that there is one law for the white and another for the black. This is a very specious plea, but we have only to examine it in the light of the true facts to detect its fallacy. To begin with, the poll-tax was not the cause, but the pretext of the rebellion. Signs of disaffection were rife in Natal long before the poll-tax was ever thought of; in fact, soon after peace was declared, it was noticed that a change for the worse had taken place in the attitude of the natives towards the whites, and this was evidenced by the insolent behaviour of the younger men, who in numerous instances openly informed their employers that they were going to kill the white men. In this part of the Colony we have recently had a striking proof of the mischief which has been wrought on the native mind by the propagation of race hatred under the guise of religion. Natal seems to have been singled out for special attention by the emissaries of the Ethiopian movement, and the seeds of disaffection which they scattered bore fruit abundantly. To represent the native opposition to the poll-tax as a constitutional movement is simply the height of absurdity, for when the chiefs were summoned to assemble with their men to pay the tax they at once assumed an insulting and defiant attitude. In some cases they and their followers appeared upon the scene armed, and in at least one instance the Magistrate was shouted down and threatened with personal violence. The only charge that can be made against the authorities at the early stage of the trouble is that they behaved with undue forbearance and made light of the warnings which they received that organised resistance was being deliberately plotted. It was only when native objectors had actually taken up arms that orders were issued to arrest the ringleaders, and this fact sufficiently disposes of the suggestion that innocent men were goaded into rebellion. The native journalist proceeds to expound the doctrine that man has natural rights unaffected by the colour of his skin, and therefore it is fundamentally unjust not to allow the native a vote in the government of the country. Why, he asks, should the low white be enfranchised simply because he is white? Why should the Natal native be in a worse position than the Maori in New Zealand or the Kafir in Cape Colony? The answer is to be found in the fact that the safety of the State is and must be the first consideration, and that the circumstances of Natal, with its small white population and barbarian hordes, do not allow of concessions which have been considered permissible elsewhere in South Africa. The Natal natives are in practice, though not in theory, excluded from the franchise, not solely on the score of colour, but because they are a people still slowly emerging from barbarism, and on that account inherently unfit to be trusted with the responsibilities of citizenship. The enfranchised natives of the Cape Colony have made far greater strides in civilisation than any portion of their kinsmen in Natal, but nevertheless the late South African Native Affairs Commission arrived at the conclusion that the law by virtue of which the half educated Kafir enjoys the franchise on the same terms as a European is likely to be productive of serious danger in the future and ought to be repealed. It is indeed ridiculous to argue matters of native policy on *a priori* principles borrowed from the period of the French Revolution. The possession of a vote is of no importance whatever to the average native. He is powerless to use it for any good purpose, and he cannot by any possibility at the present stage of his mental development fathom the mysteries of Parliamentary Government. If the Natal native were enfranchised to-morrow, he would simply become the prey of designing agitators bent upon precipitating a disastrous racial conflict, such as unhappily prevails in the Southern States of America, where the ideal of equality has worked enormously to the detriment of the coloured races. The white population of Natal will never acknowledge the doctrine of radical equality, but we believe that they are actuated with a genuine desire to promote the well-being of the natives, and to find an effective remedy for any grievances that can be proved to exist. The late rebellion has left behind it no vindictive feeling, but a general desire on the part of men of all parties to remodel native administration on better lines, so as to remove all grounds for disaffection in the future. It may be hoped that the Native Commission, which is now sitting in Natal, will be successful in devising some scheme for bringing the administration into closer and more sympathetic touch with native opinion. And although we cannot believe that the time is ripe in Natal for any very drastic changes, we have no doubt that the suggestion of the South African Native Affairs Commission in favour of the limited representation of the aboriginal population by means of separate constituencies will receive all the consideration that it deserves on its merits.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

LAST STAGES OF THE ELECTIONS.

Betting Legislation.

BUSH FIRE PREVENTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 5.

IN two weeks the memorable election campaign of 1906 will be over, and the momentous issue before the people of this Commonwealth will have been settled one way or the other. This week Mr. Reid opened his campaign in his own particular constituency of East Sydney, and the occasion was made remarkable by organised socialist opposition and disorder. The by-election for Castlereagh resulted in the return of a Labour candidate by 1959 votes, out of a total of nearly 7,000 electors on the rolls. These two facts are instructive. They read a remarkable lesson of their own to the electors, and one from which it behoves them to take warning in time. Throughout the Commonwealth the moderate and Liberal and antisocialist section of the Australian people confidently look to New South Wales to give them an effective lead in stemming the rising tide of socialism and Labour domination, and in purifying the politics of this federation, which have run on wrong lines from the beginning. New South Wales is the premier State in population, resources, and age. The right of self-government was first won here. It returns more members to the House of Representatives than any other State. The leader of the Federal Opposition and of the Liberal movement is the leading politician of the State, and it is mainly to his personal exertions and spirited advocacy that the present crusade against socialism is due. By every argument and reason which it is possible to put forward in a crisis of this nature they are called upon to give the Commonwealth a the lead it asks for, and to return Mr. Reid with a sufficient majority of supporters in the new Parliament, to fulfil it him in their power to do so. It is obvious that they may fail in this if people not take it up in time with a sense of individual and personal obligation. The Reid meeting shows how active the other side is, and how determined to put forward every effort to win in the election. Its organisation is complete, and it is able to depend on every one of its supporters giving an effective vote. Yet, as the Castlereagh election shows once more, it is in a decided minority of the total number of electors. The Castlereagh was known to be a Labour seat. The late member belonged to that section. It polled nearly up to its full vote, and the result shows that this amounts to only about two-sevenths of the whole number on the rolls. What can one conclude then, but that the large number of qualified electors who did not vote was mainly made up of lazy and indifferent electors who were not patriotic enough to take the trouble to exercise the privilege conferred upon them by the Constitution?

The defeat of the Liberal candidate, then, is not an unmixed evil if it should operate in driving this lesson home. People do not vote simply because they will not think, but a result like this should set people thinking. This by-election has happened in time to give the electors of the whole State just the awakening they needed. Of course, it is more than probable that the State election was overshadowed by the much more important event looming just ahead. The Federal elections are absorbing public attention at the moment, and the popular mind, especially in busy country districts, does not seem to have room for two large questions at the same time. It so happens that people in the country are busy just now, but unfortunately that will also be the case in two weeks' time. The question they have to face, and face in earnest, is whether they can afford to give up that fraction of time which the act of voting will demand, or attend selfishly to their own affairs and let the politics of the country look after themselves. One knows only too well by the experience of previous years what the popular tendency is. A large proportion of the registered electors, ranging from one-half to somewhere about two-fifths, habitually abstain from voting altogether, and yet when things go wrong in politics it is this section which is most

this illusion. There has undoubtedly been too much gambling and too much horse racing carried on in Victoria of recent years. Public opinion has become keenly alive to the fact and is determined to rid the State of the reproach and to reduce the evil within sober bounds. Mr. Bent's Bill is not by any means a perfect one, but it represents an honest attempt to carry out a great public duty. It is the proper business of the Council, by wise amendations, to help on this work by making the Bill effective. If, on the contrary, it decides to nullify the Assembly's efforts by unreasonably mutilating the measure and removing all restrictions from horse racing, it will have once more proved itself a Chamber incapable of appreciating or reflecting the public will.

SIR S. GILLOTT RESIGNS.

Sir Samuel Gillott has resigned his offices as Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour in the Bent Government, and his seat in the Legislative Assembly as member for East Melbourne. For some time past Sir Samuel Gillott has been in ill-health, and there is no doubt that he has also felt the personal attacks to which he has been subjected. It was known that he intended to take a prolonged voyage next year, but his colleagues were hardly prepared for his immediate retirement. Sir Samuel Gillott was present at the last Cabinet meeting and during the luncheon adjournment had private conversation with the Premier. He then went home, and did not return to the Cabinet. From this it was surmised that the Chief Secretary had resigned. His colleagues denied all knowledge of the fact, and at the conclusion of the Cabinet the Premier said he had not received the resignation. Sir Samuel Gillott had spoken several times about retiring, but he (the Premier) had urged him to remain in office until the Factories Bill and the Licensing Bill were through. Mr. Bent added that he was in no hurry to receive Sir Samuel Gillott's resignation, and would not consider the appointment of his successor until it was in his hands. Sir Samuel Gillott, when seen at his home stated that he was sending his resignation to the Premier and would give his reasons in the letter. He had also decided to resign his seat in Parliament, as he felt that it would be wrong of him to take the salary and not attend the House. As soon as Sir Samuel Gillott had communicated his intention of resigning his Parliamentary seat as representative of East Melbourne, a number of city gentlemen at once approached the Lord Mayor, Cr. Weedon, and asked him to allow himself to be nominated for the vacancy. The Lord Mayor replied that his friendship with Sir Samuel Gillott, both personally and as a colleague in the City Council, prevented him from taking any action whatever until Sir Samuel Gillott had tendered his resignation.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

A crowd of about 6,000 people at the Cyclorama waited patiently for the best part of two hours to see Bill Smith oppose Bill Squires for the heavy weight championship of Australia, and saw Squires put Smith out of business in two minutes—two minutes of the most vimful work, the fastest, most powerful and cleverest fighting that the champion has yet displayed in public. squires, who was in his most aggressive humor, gave the Spectators a unique exhibition of "scientific" fighting, as he interprets it. He hit as only he can hit, and he avoided whatever his opponent had to offer in that peculiar, elusive way that has rendered him the despair of every boxer who has tried to stop his irresistible attack according to orthodox rules. This contest was, in order to obviate any suspicion of unfairness, fought with a referee (Mr. P. Basto) and two judges (Messrs. Gerald Buckley and Walter Beilby). Squires, who has never yet during his career struck an unfair blow, goes for his opponent with a rush so impetuous as to frequently send himself down on top of his man, a happening that raised in some minds the suspicion of a foul. In order to ensure fair fighting on his part, he requested the referee to allow two judges to determine the question of fouls, a request to which Mr. Basto willingly acceded for the value of the support thus accorded him. Smith also desired the attention of the judges. The weights were announced, Squires 12st. 6lbs., Smith 13st. 6lbs. Smith, over 6 feet high, a big-bodied, clean limbed man, stood well over Squires; but the eye lingered longest on the springy, muscular form of the champion, hard and aggressive, from his deep-set piercing grey eye to the ends of his muscle-roped limbs. With the top of the gong Squires moved round Smith with a swift, disconcerting motion, and shot in right to the body and left to the head. The body blow took effect, but Smith guarded off the left. Smith, who was shaping in a way that suggested he was tensely nervous, shot a straight drive for the head, but Squires's head seemed to mechanically dodge out of danger, while a swinging left landed on Smith's neck driving him to the ropes. Twice Smith scored with straight lefts, but nearly all his blows were eluded by Squires jerking his own head aside quick as thought, at the same time battering with both hands on body and face. Two minutes of tremendous battering had sent Smith up against the ropes in his own corner, where Squires drove in a left body blow and a right to the chin. The power put into the blows was such that Squires's right hand drove across Smith's neck, and both men fell, with Squires's right arm across Smith's neck. Squires was up instantly, and as the seconds ticked off, Smith's supporters shouted to him to get up, but it was no use—he was knocked out. The gong was tapped when the 10 sec. had elapsed, and still Smith lay prostrate. He was then picked up, and put in his corner, where he sat in his chair unable to respond to the hand clasp that Squires offered him. A tremendous storm of cheering and hooting arose, but it was quite as impossible to discriminate the wherefore of either cheering or hooting. An appeal for a foul was not entertained by the judges, and Mr. Basto declared Squires the winner. The contest was fought with 6 oz. gloves, with the object of making Squires work a little longer for his money, and to mitigate the concussion of his blows, with the result above narrated.

THE HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The crops in some districts have suffered from heavy rain, hail and other opposing influences to an extent to justify a moderate reduction in the estimates of probable yield made earlier in the season. Some authorities are disposed now to be as pessimistic regarding the wheat harvest as they were optimistic a month or so ago. Actual results, however, may be looked for midway between these two extremes, and a yield at least equal to that of last year should be a fairly correct basis to work on. As to when the new grain will be available depends entirely on the weather, and it is tolerably evident now that only small supplies of this season's wheat will be on the market before January. Owing to the moist character and low temperature of the summer so far, it is held by competent judges that the new grain will be on the soft side, and will consequently require a liberal admixture of old wheat to render it suitable for immediate use by the local miller. This contingency has turned the attention of the trade to the supplies of old wheat available, and upon that point opinions differ somewhat widely. Without discussing that question in detail, it is evident that the yield of wheat last year was about 1,500,000 bushels larger than recorded by the recognised authorities, and that the surplus carried over from the previous season was also in excess of the official estimate. The latter is the weak factor in all calculations of this nature, embracing as it does the invisible supply on the farms, and in prosperous times like these the ability of the grower to hold back his wheat for higher prices is about equal to his desire to do so. Without reflecting in the least on the officials engaged in the statistical department, it is suggested that the system at present in vogue could be revised with advantage to all concerned. With regard to the oat crop, the opinion is generally held that the weather conditions this season have been favourable to that cereal, and in consequence a better quality of grain may be expected than was harvested last year. A desire is freely expressed by the trade for earlier information as to the area under oats than is at present available, and with this object in view it is suggested that the annual pre-harvest statement of the Government Statist should give the area of oats, as well as that of wheat. It is held that the necessary data could be collected concurrently, and that the additional calculations required would not materially delay the issue of the return in question. The request seems reasonable, and one worthy of the attention of the authorities.

BUSH FIRE PREVENTION.

The experience of past years ought to impress residents in the country districts with the importance of taking precautions to prevent the outbreak of bush fires, and it is especially incumbent upon them to do so this summer. There is an abundance of grass almost everywhere, and when, in the course of the hot season it becomes dry, the utmost care will have to be taken all over the State to prevent the recurrence of the disastrous fires which have caused death and desolation in previous years. Towards the end of last year a special committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed to consider the best means of preventing fires in the bush, but owing to the session concluding before it had finished its investigations no report was presented to Parliament. The information it gathered has, however, not been lost sight of, and last week the Premier obtained leave to introduce a bill, which will probably be founded upon the evidence submitted by witnesses and on the legislation of other countries. If the bill is to become operative this session, it is important that no time should be lost in bringing it forward, but even if there is no fresh legislation on the subject precautionary measures can well be expected of those who have control of areas likely to be the scenes of fires. It is very desirable that persons should make fire breaks, and the law of self-preservation ought to suggest this means to land-owners. It ought to be equally apparent to them that it is little short of criminal to light fires for the burning of scrub timber, grass, stubble or herbage, where it is at all likely to get beyond control, until at least one end of February. The practice of turning cattle to graze on a fairly large area until all the grass is eaten down is being adopted in some centres. The bared paddock not only acts as a fire-break, but it provides a haven of refuge for the cattle in the event of the adjoining country being attacked by flames. A good deal of the danger of an outbreak arises from the careless use of fire by tramps and travellers. Very often a fire is left burning at camp without the slightest care being taken to see that no smouldering ashes are left, and the first wind does all that is necessary to start a blaze. The risk from this source could be greatly minimised if municipalities would set apart in areas likely to suffer from fire, suitable grounds to be used as camping places by travellers, and a very severe penalty might well be imposed on any person who lights a fire in any other place and leaves it in a condition even remotely likely to be dangerous. A good deal of controversy has centred around the use of phosphorised bait, and if this method of destroying vermin is not prohibited, it could be permitted only with certain safeguards, which would minimise the danger from this source. Whatever may be done in the way of organisation to cope with an outbreak once it is started will require the authority of legislation, but suggestions have been made for the appointment of a chief fire warden, who should direct each year the publication of notices, pointing out the risks of fire in certain places, and have under him district wardens who should be supplied by the local councils with appliances for arresting and extinguishing bush fires, and who should have power to call upon any person within a reasonable distance to assist in suppressing an outbreak. But whatever is proposed in this direction, the axiom that prevention is better than cure should cause special efforts being made this year by land-holders and others to prevent the possibility of any serious outbreak.

OUR SHORT STORY.

(CONCLUDED.)

The story of the murder, however, rests on no historical basis. In fact Himmelkron was not founded by a Countess of Orlamunde, and the supposed tomb of the Burgrave Albert is that of some other noble with arms on it, not those of the Hohenzollerns; and further still, the reported tomb of the Countess herself, on close examination proves not to be that of a woman at all, but of a young knight. Lastly the supposed murdered babes represented on the third tombstone, prove to be little cherubs, who are holding up a shield. In 1701 this grave was opened, and a mighty jawbone, a shoe sole, and the remains of a brown habit were found in it. So much for popular tradition.

Curiously enough, another skittish widow, Beatrix of Rosenberg, has the same tale told of her, that is somewhat better substantiated.

Beatrix, or as others call her Bertha was the daughter of Ulrich V. of Rosenberg, Burgrave of Bohemia and General in command of the troops engaged against the Hussites, Beatrix was born between 1420 and 1430. She was married in 1449 to John of Lichtenstein, a rich Styrian baron, but he was a rough, dissolute man, and made her very unhappy, but died early, leaving her a widow with two little children. After the death of her husband she retired to her brother, Henry IV., of Rosenberg who finally died without issue in 1457. Then Beatrix retired to Neuhaus in Bohemia, where she occupied herself in building the Castle. She met the Burgrave Albert of Brandenburg, the handsomest man of his time, fell desperately in love with him and for his sake murdered her two children. As he rejected her with loathing, she flung herself from a window of the castle, and perished on the rocks at its feet.

Her portrait was long preserved in Neuhaus, but the Castle was burnt in about 1820, and it is not known to me whether the painting was destroyed at the same time.

According to one version it is this Beatrix or Bertha of Rosenberg, who is the White Lady haunting the family of the lower who had rejected her, and who unwillingly had caused her to murder her children and to commit suicide. The story about Aldegund of Orlamunde is too uncertain, and there is little ground for supposing the White Lady to be Anna Sydow. But is there a White Lady? Is it not extremely possible that some of the damsels of the palace, the maids of honour, may wander about the passages of the palace at night, possibly as sleep walkers, perhaps visiting one another to enter into private tittle-tattle, and be mistaken for ghosts? This seems to be the most natural explanation. And it may be remarked that sometimes the White Lady prognosticates nothing at all.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

CALCUTTA, or I should say India, in common apparently with the rest of the world, is passing through a moderate monetary crisis, writes the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*. There have been similar phases before in the commercial history of the place, but I never remember a time when Banks refused outright to buy Bills, because they had not the money to pay for them. This just now, and for all the week, is the chronic condition of some of our leading Exchange Banks. The trouble is the condition of the London Market, where money is comparatively dearer than it is here a six or seven per cent. rate at headquarters being more of a *rara avis* than is nine or even ten per cent. here; and the result is that though Councils are freely available at 1-1 3-16 Banks cannot afford to buy. In London, the cause of the scarcity of money is ascribed to the activity of trade all the world over, but that England should be feeling it so excessively is not altogether flattering to our banking system, the question of reserves under which has of late come in for a good deal of adverse comment from experts on the subject. Germany has a seven per cent. Bank rate, but France with her large stock of gold is going on quietly under a 3 1-2 per cent. rate, a movement to anything higher being taken as a sign of very extreme scarcity. As far as Calcutta is concerned, jute may be held responsible for most of the trouble, the lock-up in this article being enormous. It is lying in large quantities with the mills and press houses, in steamer holds and afloat on the river, all paid for in rupees which having found their way up into the jute districts filter back very slowly, and in much less quantity than they go up. To go further afield the lock-up in D. P. Bills already at Home or on the way is very large, and it will be some months yet before all this money is released and becomes once more an effective factor in finance. What is true of jute applies equally to other commodities, though on a lesser scale, prices all round being abnormally high, so much so that there is not sufficient money in Calcutta to carry on the huge trade. Looking ahead, too, there is a very large cotton crop on the Bombay side, and a bumper rice crop in Burma, both of which will require financing, during the next three months, but in neither of these is there that positive disappearance of rupees which distinguishes the jute crop; although Burma is showing more disposition to hoard.

SOME IMPROVEMENT VISIBLE.

It was a relief to find that no change was called for in the Bank of Bengal rate; indeed, the changes, a note of which is given below, are much more favourable than was generally anticipated, there being an actual decrease in the public demand of Rs. 50,33,414 a nett increase in cash of Rs. 20 lakhs, and an advance in the percentage to 27·63 from 26·82 of last week. These are small mercies, but trade is quite thankful for the temporary relief. There was a very heavy allotment of Councils yesterday, Rs. 150 lakhs all told, of which fully Rs 110 lakhs T. T. or about £750,000 came to Calcutta, and it was all wanted. The Secretary of State sticks to his Rs. 120 lakhs a week, though he can well afford to be liberal, for he has up to date placed Councils to the extent of Rs. 125 lakhs in excess of the budgetted amount, and there are still three months to run. Meanwhile exchange rules very high, demand being quoted at 1 5/16, without attracting much money, while the Bill rate has advanced about one per cent on the week. These conditions check trade, but with only one Bank in Calcutta able to buy freely, they are able to advance rates at will and at the ample margin possible must be doing very well for themselves. To-day there has been no change advised in the Bank of England rate, but the percentage is reduced from 47 to 39 per cent. probably by a local seasonable drain, which is looked on as only temporary.

DR. STEIN THE EXPLORER

And the Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 24.

Further news has been received in India regarding the progress of Dr. Stein among the sand-buried ruins of Khotan. After Dr. Stein's arrival at Khotan early in August he was busy for some days collecting antiques brought by the local "treasure-seekers" and setting on foot enquiries to guide him thereafter to ancient sites capable of excavation. He then started with Ram Singh for the high mountains south of Khotan in order to supplement the surveys made in 1900 by ampler topographical details about the great glaciers which feed the headwaters of the Khotan River. But conditions proved very difficult owing so the streams being swollen by the summer floods and plentiful rain and snow were encountered at higher elevations, yet the party managed the push their surveys up imposing glaciers in the Nissa Valley and equally big ones crowning the watershed above Karanghu Yagh. Numerous photographs were secured and many details cleared in less than a week. After Dr. Stein's return to Khotan from this expedition in the mountains he started for an archaeological campaign in the desert eastward. The first surveys were directed to various ancient remains reported between great stupa of Rawak partly excavated in 1900 and extensive *debris* strewn areas known collectively as the Tati of Hanguya. Dr. Stein found the Court of Rawak stupa even more deeply buried under dunes than before, but succeeded in tracing in its vicinity other indications of early occupation. The excavation of a ruined temple on the Hanguya Tati yielded many interesting small terra cotta *relievos* which ones decorated its walls. The style of these sculptures were plainly derived from models of Gracee-Buddhistic art and agrees closely with that of Rawak stupa *relievos* dating approximately from the 5th and 6th century A. D.

A specially intersting feature of the sculptural remains recovered is the prevalence of richly gilt pieces. This strikingly confirms the hypothetical explanation Dr. Stein has given for the origin of leaf gold washed from culture strata of old Khotan the capital at Yatkan. To the east of the Khotan oasis a group small ruined sites in a scrub-covered desert not far from the village track of Domaka was Dr. Stein's first objective. He had passed in 1901 the northern-most of these sites showing eroded remains of some dwellings, but information about the the rest had become available only since a few years ago. Enterprising villager had commenced to seek there for old papers to sell in the antique market of Khotan. Seluring this man's guidance Dr. stein proceeded to the site. Khadalik which had furnished MSS. finds interest. The principal ruin proved to be a Buddhist shrine which has been reduced in early times by operations of "treasure seekers", etc. to a condition of a large *debris* heap. Fortunately recent barrowings had only scraped the mound and by systematically clearing the remains of the original structure. Dr. Stein was able to recover a large number of MSS on paper in Sanskrit, Chinese and the unknown language of old Khotan besides many wooden tablets inscribed in the same language and some in Tibetan the great majority of MSS contain portion of buddhistic. Texts which had been deposited as votive offerings. Plentiful remains of stucco relieves and frescos once adorning the temple walls and painted panels, proved to be considerable and alone would have sufficed to make it highly probable that the shrine belonged to the same time as the temples which were excavated by Stein at Dandan-euliqe, i.e., to the latter portion of the eighth century A. D. But a subsequent discovery in the second shrine close by, of stringed rolls and chinese copper money manifestly deposited by some of the last worshippers, supplied definite numibinatic proof of the same dating. The same temple, besides other interesting relics, furnished also portions for older Sanskrit Mss. in birch bark no double imported from India. Some excellently preserved large rolls of Buddhistic texts in Chinese, having on the reverse what evidently is a translation into an unknown language of old Khatan, may prove to furnish a long desired club for dicipherment letter.

BALLOON ASCENT.

Capt. Price's Narrow Escape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 24.

Captain Price made a second ascent in his balloon yesterday evening from the Rangoon Cantonment gardens and narrowly escaped with his life. His parachute dropped on a lofty mangoe tree in the compound of Lieut.-Colonel Walter, commanding the Devonshire Regiment. Fortunately Captain Price in the nick of time managed to grip a stout branch with his leg and thus prevented himself from being precipitated to the ground. By the aid of a number of British soldiers a rope was thrown up to him and the aeronaut managed to descend safely. His parachute remained fastened to the tree all night and was recovered this morning. Altogether the exhibition was fraught with danger owing to the unexpected way in which the balloon behaved on account of the sultriness of the weather which caused it to travel over a very unfavourable bit of country, thickly studded with large trees.

MAHAMANDAL SITTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

A most successful and influential meeting of the Sri Charat Dharma Mahamandal, an All-India Hindu organisation, was held this afternoon in the Town Hall. The hall presented a unique scene of a Hindu Assembly such as is seldom witnessed, His Highness the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga presided. On his right was His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Alwar, the enlightened Ruling Chief of Rajputana. On his left were the Maharaja Bahadur of Cassimbazar, and the Maharaja Bahadur of Huthwa. The dais was full with nobles and the aristocracy of Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab, and representatives of different branches of the Sabhas. The Bengalis, the Marwari and Hindustani communities were strongly represented. The hall was full with a large and enthusiastic audience and the atmosphere prevailing in the hall was serene with religious enthusiasm.

Raja Pyarenbhan Mukerjee Charatna, C. S. I., Secretary of the Banga Dharma Mandal, opened the proceedings. About a dozen learned Pandits recited *Mangala haram* Shastras invoking heaven's blessing. The General President Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga then delivered his presidential address which was most interesting, invigorating and worthy of the occasion. He was followed by Pandit Gopinath Ariyakta Indranath Bandapadhyaya, Sir Gurudass Banerji, Kt., Bharat Bhusan Maharaja Bahadur of Cassimbazar and Paudit Govindnarain-Misra.

The Mahamandal holds its next sitting to morrow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The following Officers have been appointed to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchenson of the 59th Rifles from 22nd of January 1907, and Major Cardew of the 19th Lancers from the 10th of March 1907.

The following Officers have been selected to undergo the course of study in the Japanese language from February next:—

Captain Dopping Hearenstal of the 3rd Gurkhas, Captain Sampson of the 93rd Burma Infantry, Captain Wallace of the 30th Punjabis, Major Moore of the Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant Clarke of the Wiltshire Regiment is posted to the Northern Command for appointment to the Indian 2nd in Command of the 55th Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Stanton, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore Division, has been selected for appointment as A.-D.-C. to the King.

2nd-Lieutenant C. D. Noyes, No. 100 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Malta, is transferred to the 89th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant Hooland of the 98th Battery, Royal Field Artillery and Lieutenant Cooper, 42nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CHRISTMAS HOUSE-PARTY FROCKS.

For elaborate Christmas house-party gowns, it is more than ever the fashion to combine rich embroideries with incrustations of laces, such as Flemish point, Brussels applique, point a l'Aiguile, etc. Young matrons also permit themselves the luxury of adding bands of sable or mink to the costly materials already mentioned. Indeed, I never remember a winter when more beautiful—and, it must be confessed, more extravagant—evening toilettes were worn! Quite a number of bodices have a decided "blouse effect"; that is to say, they hang over the waistbands, ever so little, at sides and front. I have seen bodices of this order worn by some of the young, and ultra-fashionable, actresses. For fragile materials the idea is an excellent one. It demands an exceedingly well made waist band and also an exceedingly slender figure, but given these the result can hardly fail to be satisfactory. A delicious gown of shell-pink Indian muslin was embroidered in self colours at the hem, and with a deep insertion of point de gaze above this embroidery. The skirt was very finely gathered over the hips, and there was a deep, shaped waistband of shell-pink Liberty satin. The bodice was simple in outline, and was finely gathered into a round borthe of point de gaze. At the sides and front it "bloused" ever so discreetly, and the short puffed sleeves were entirely covered with embroidery.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS MADE AT HOME.

The woman who is clever with her needle has now an opportunity of bestowing many exquisite things upon her less gifted friends at a very small cost. Every now and then throughout the year the bargain counters in the shops are piled up with materials in short lengths, but charming designs, and the woman whose Christmas list is long and whose fingers are nimble will do well to get a few of these treasures. Pretty little negligees made of remnants of fine lawn in big flowered patterns with sailor collars, edged all round with narrow Valenciennes lace, and finished with dainty ribbons and streamers make pretty Christmas presents. There are endless little things that many women like. The set of frilly ruffles and a large shower bow made with lingerie ribbon about an inch wide, from this falling a number of narrower ribbons, each one terminating in a tiny bow for wearing under a thin blouse, makes a dainty little present. A bedspread made of pretty white Swiss muslin, finished all round with a ruffle, and lined with coloured silk in harmony with the colour scheme of the room—the same effect could be carried out in the pillow-slips, and the whole set would make a nice Christmas present.

A USEFUL ACCESSORY.

In these days, when dressmakers sternly refuse to allow the luxury of a dress pocket, a fair-sized pocket which can be worn under the skirt is a most necessary and valuable article. This pocket can be made in chamois leather, with one or two interior divisions, to hold a purse and loose silver, and made to fasten securely round the waist with a strap and buckle. A clever confection of lace and chiffon in the shape of a berthe is another idea for a present. The foundation is of ecru chiffon laid in three folds, and hanging to below the bust. Square motifs of heavy ecru lace are set on the chiffon, while ecru lace hangs in a full ruffle from the shoulder over the top of the sleeve, and from the three motifs over the bust. A full band of the same lace is set on a strap under the arms, that connects the front and back of the berthe and gives a bolero effect.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 24.

No rain at all has fallen for the past day and there is no sign at present of any change. The recent conditions of the weather are still slightly disturbed in Northern Persia.

In Burma the skies are clear or only lightly clouded, humidity is steady and the temperature normal or in excess.

In the North-East of India and Orissa fog is reported in Assam and light cloud in Orissa. Humidity changed irregularly and the temperature is in excess in Chota Nagpur and Orissa and nearly normal elsewhere.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies continue clear. In the United Provinces cloud has decreased considerably and the Central Provinces the air is drier in the Provinces and West Central India while the temperature is in defect in the United Provinces and in excess in the Central Provinces.

To the North-West of India light cloud is reported in the hill districts but the skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity has changed irregularly and the temperature is in general defect.

In the Peninsula cloud increased slightly in the extreme south and in the Circars, but the air is drier in Malabar and the East Coast where the temperature is normal or the excess and in most marked excess is in Deccan.

Dry Clear weather will probably be general to-day

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, DATED 24TH. DECEMBER 1906.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking continues. All crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda.—Mornings cold and dewy. More rain wanted generally. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi sowing completed.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain, More rain wanted generally.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy. Kharif harvest in progress.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, and unseasonable. Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain, Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Broach.—Seasonable. Unusually cool. Sometime easterly wind. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. All crops doing well. Crop prospect generally good.

Viramgam.—Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, and showing bolls. Cotton healthy. Present weather may improve cotton yields slightly. Cotton in low grounds doing well, but poor on high land. Crop prospects generally good.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Looks like rain. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton healthy and arriving in small quantities. Crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bellary.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Bellary, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Indore, Deesa, Neemuch and Ajmere and has changed by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong at Negapatam, fresh at Colombo and Dwarka and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show an excess of 5° to 7° at Mangalore, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa and Jubbulpore and a defect of 5° to 8° at Rajkot, Karachi and Agra, while those of the minimum an excess of from 5° to 15° in Berar, over the Deccan and at Ratnagiri, Negapatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa and Jubbulpore and a defect of 11° at Jaipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Karwar and the lowest 36° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy at Colombo, Trichinopoly, Madras, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Cochin and Ahmednagar.

Rain.—Trichnopoly reports light rain.

Weather is fine in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

"THE WHITE CHRYSANTHEMUM."

Fine Interpretation by the Bandmann Company.

IT is wonderful what can be done in forty-eight hours. Last night, when the New Bandmann Company presented the "White Chrysanthemum," they played as well as if they had been at as long as the "Chinese Honeymoon" company at the Strand. After one performance only the members of the new Company seemed to have "found each other out," and to entirely understand how to assist one another in making a united effort. "The White Chrysanthemum" has its scene in Japan—that land of sunshine, flowers and femininety. The scenery was charming, the songs pretty, though not "catchy," the players were in their happiest mood, and performance was as enjoyable as any we have seen by either of Mr. Bandmann's companies. The story may be summed up in a few words. Reggie Armitage, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, has secretly betrothed himself to Sybil Cunningham in England. He sails with his ship to Japan, where his fiancee follows him with the pretty widow Betty Kenyon. The first scene shows the lovers in the Reggie's bungalow in the Land of Flowers. But Reggie's father, an Admiral, has also promised him in marriage to an American heiress, Miss Cornelia Vanderdecken, and in the midst of Reggie's love-making with his sweetheart in Japan, he to astounded at the arrival of his father, who has been appointed to the command of the China Squadron. The Admiral has brought Miss Vanderdecken with him, so to save complications, Reggie disguises Sybil in a Kimona. Sybil, being English, cannot stand seeing another girl hovering about her lover and reveals her identity. But the complications are ended by Reggie's friend Lieutenant Chippendale Belmont eventually marrying the Yankee heiress, leaving Reggie to wed Sybil, the girl of his choice. But the piece affords some splendid oppertunities for the Admiral's irrascibility, as also for the humour of Johnny Osborne as "Lieutenant Belmont." All the players acquitted themselves well. Mr. Edgar Favelle as Reggie was an excellent lover—not perhaps, of the dashing type, but sincere and unaffected, Mr. Bandmann's "lovers" have not always been happy, and Mr. Favelle will be a relief after his oft high fallutin' predecessors. He both sang and played with grace and skill, and he is a decided acquisition to the Bandmann Company. We missed the delightful Doreen; but the "principals" in the piece could be counted on one hand, so there was no place for her. We hope to see her on Boxing Night. Miss Georgie Corlass had in "The White Chrysanthemum" a part admirably suited to her joyous disposition, and she not only danced and made love in the determined American fashion with all her old skill, but puffed a cigarette very daintily. Mr. Fred Ellis, as the Admiral, had a good part—the best part of the evening, in fact, and he did it justice. In Naval uniform he constantly reminded us of the late-lamented Toole in "Walker, London,"—so what more could we say as to his abilities! Miss Poppy Poole, as the pretty widow with whom the Admiral is in love, played very sweetly, and had a pretty song, "The Hint," which evoked much applause. Miss Constance Lait as Sybil, disguised as a Geisha, had plenty to do, and her sweet swinging was perhaps the prettiest thing of the evening. She knows how to "spoon" in quite the sweet seventeen style, and her love-making with Reggie in the first Act was a chapter of delightful episodes that elicited the entire appreciation of the audience. Mr. Johnny Osborne's opportunities for laughter-making were not great as a naval officer, but he imparted no end of mirth into his interpretation, and was quite good! Mr. Dan Clifford as Sin Chong, Riggie's Chinese servant, was responsible for no end of fun, and, to sum up, "The White Chrysanthemum" was an entire success, and augurs well for a very successful season.

CHRISTMAS EVE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

YESTERDAY evening being a Christmas Eve, a Special Service was held at the St. Thomas' Cathedral, the Ven. Archdeacon conducting the service. Mr. Edgar Faulkner, very ably accompanied the choir at the organ. The service opened with the Carol "The first Nowell," followed by the air and shorus from Sullivan "I sing the Birth was born to night," which was well rendered by Mr. G. E. Thomas. The carol "A Cradle Song of the Blessed Virgin" from Barnby was sung with enthusiasm. The organ solo, "The Pastoral Symphony" by Haudel was very impressive. Then followed the Carols by Goss Helmore, "See amid the Winter's snow" and "Good King Wenceslas" were sung with sweet unison, Miss Edith Hepworth melodiously sang the air "Love not the world" by Sullivan, followed by Mr. G. F. Hill, rendering the air "Nazareth" by Gounod, in a solemn and forcible style. The chorus "Bethlehem" by Gounod was enthusiastically joined in by all, Faulkner at the organ doing his best to add solemnity and melody to the whole effusion. The last on the programme for the service was the Volunteering by Bach "Fugue in E. flat major."

At the conclusion of the choral service, a collection was made which was, in this holy and hallowed season of "Peace and Goodwill to men," Generously responded by the congregation. The proceeds will go to aid the Cathedral Improvement scheme.

Saved From Threatened Catarrh of the Lungs By Taking Pe-ru-na!

MRS. MOIS PARIZEAU.

Mrs. Mois Parizeau, Ste. Julie de Vercheres, P. Q., Canada, writes:

"I hardly know how to thank you for the good Peruna has done me.

"I suffered five years with pain in the stomach. About a year ago it became so bad I could hardly bear it.

"I coughed day and night and grew weaker and weaker. The pains extended through my body and I also had difficulty in breathing, which made me cough. Everyone thought I had consumption.

"My husband heard of Peruna and bought five bottles.

"This treatment virtually cured me and now I recommend Peruna to every one who is suffering.

"I thank Dr. Hartman for this excellent remedy."

—MRS. MOIS PARIZEAU.

A NEGLECTED cold is generally the first cause of catarrh.

Women are especially liable to colds. These colds occur more frequently during the wet, sloppy weather of winter and spring than any other time of the year. Often they are not considered serious and so are allowed to run on, or they are treated in such a way as to only palliate the symptoms, while the cold becomes more deep-seated and the patient finally awakens to the fact that she has a well-developed case of catarrh.

WOMEN SHOULD BEWARE OF CATCHING COLD.

By reason of their delicate structure, the lungs are frequently the seat of a cold, especially if there is the slightest weakness of the organs. The treatment of catarrh of the lungs is also more difficult and discouraging than catarrh of any other organ of the body.

It would be wise, therefore, to guard against it by every precaution possible.

Peruna has been found the most reliable of all remedies for coughs, colds and catarrh, by reason of the fact that it goes at once to the very seat of the trouble.

It searches out every crevice, every duct of the body. It quickens and equalizes the circulation of the blood, thus relieving the congested mucous membranes. It exercises a healing and soothing effect upon the mucous membranes, no matter whether they are the more exposed membranes of the head and throat, or whether they line the remotest cells of the lungs.

PE-RU-NA THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH OF THE LUNGS.

A word to the wise woman is sufficient. Take Peruna at the first appearance of a cold.

Those desiring special instructions regarding the use of Peruna, should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounsd each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Bombay:

Kemp & Co., Bombay, India.

MOIR'S

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS
In 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tins.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:

BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA,

Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for *Immediate delivery.*

MANAGING AGENTS: SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.

37311. 9ct. gold with one turquoise, Rs. 26.
Other patterns in stock, Rs. 30 to 60
32850. Set pearls, Rs. 6.
32765. Set pearls Rs 6-8.
32922. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
11086. Set pearls, Rs. 6-8.
32856. Set pearls, Rs. 8.
17356. Set pearls, Rs. 30.
37203 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.
11233. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
33015. Set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 13-8.
38633. Necklace, set pearls, Rs. 86.
30471. Set pearls and one ruby, Rs. 28.
27622. Necklace set with fine pearls, 4 0
30480. Set pearls and one emerald, Rs. 28.
37406. Set pearls and ruby, Rs. 64.
16586. Set pearls, Rs. 10.
28741. Set opals or pearl and turquoise, Rs. 24.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

OUR NATURAL HISTORY COLUMN.

Few reptiles in this part of the world can rival the chameleon in grotesqueness of appearance and peculiarity of structure. In length, about nine inches including tail, it varies in girth according to the changing amounts of its inflation. Its head like that of a fish is immoveably fixed upon its shoulders, but this disability is amply atoned for by the possession of a pair of eyes of such singular formation that they can see sidewards, backwards and front wards. One eye can be made to rotate and sweep the horizon like a search-light, while the other remains perfectly still. Next, the curious creature has a tongue half the length of its body and hollow like an elephant's trunk. The legs are rather longer than with most lizards and are noted for a peculiar arrangement of toes. On the fore-feet are three toes nearest the body and two without; the hinder exactly the reverse; with these claws it clings fast to the branches, to which it sometimes entwines itself by the tail and remains suspended. But of course the most remarkable characteristic of the chameleon is its power of changing colour. For instance, a chameleon ordinarily bright green spotted with blue, will turn yellow, dark, olive or dull green seemingly just to please itself. When irritated the body becomes inflated and the hue assumes a variegated tortoiseshell tint. Black objects have been known to cause the most startling transformations. When confronted by something of a sable hue the chameleon falls a victim to the contagion, turns black as jet itself and from a fair rotundity reduces itself to the appearance of a hideous skeleton by disinflation. Remove the cause and the effect as suddenly ceases, and we witness an immediate return to a normal size and brilliant colouring.

Another animal of curious structure haunting the forests of the Konkan and the Deccan is the flying-fox. Hundreds of these quaint beasts hang suspended in seeming trance from the branches of the trees in fine Empress Gardens at Poona. In some parts the flying-fox measures more than six feet from wing to wing. He is essentially a gigantic bat, possessing the structure, the disagreeable smell and the satanic form of a bat. The *genus* bat exists by the help of a hook upon its wing and without this hook life would be a burden, for a bat can neither perch after the manner of a bird, nor run nor raise itself from the ground. By means of the bent claw or hook at the angle of its wing the bat attaches itself to the sides of rocks, caves and buildings, laying hold of crevices, joints, chinks and roughnesses. It hooks itself by this claw, remains suspended by this hold, takes its flight from this position, which operations compensate for the decrepitude of its legs and feet. The bat of course forms a link between birds and beasts. Though gifted with power of flight like birds, bats bring forth their young alive like mammals, and suckle them. Moreover the mouth is furnished with very sharp teeth.

To those who regard the Hydra legend as pure fancy we might adduce the instance of the crescent snake which inhabits Southern India. It is a small animal, not much larger than a slug, and like a slug covered with glossy slime. Cut off its head and the other end supplies the loss. It moves off in a retrograde direction and seemingly lives to forget its loss. Query: where are its brains? The amphisbœna or double headed snake, while in reality it only possesses one head—the tail having merely the markings of the head—does certainly proceed at pleasure either head or tail first.

Great interest attaches to the methods of attack and defence employed by all varieties of animals. The alligator, which can destroy a human being by the combined action of jaw and tail, generally employs deception in his search for prey. Floating on the surface of the water he effectually conceals his hands and feet, so that he appears like the rough trunk of a tree both in shape and colour. Woe betide the unlucky inquisitive who comes to snuff at this peculiar looking log! A sudden movement and the alligator grasps his victim, plunges him to the bottom, and is free to devour the drowning wretch at his leisure. The river monster even aspires to the royal tiger. Emerging with incredible speed from the water he furiously attacks the tiger, and at the expense of fearful wounds generally plunges his adversary into an unnatural element and there devours him. Similarly the ourang-ou-tang is said to be frequently brought into conflict with the alligator in the forests of Borneo. More dexterous or more powerful than the tiger, he generally overpowers though monster, and beats him to death, or rips up his throat by pulling the jaws asunder.

Tigers so rarely adopt hostilities against men *en masse* that the bygone doing of the royal cat in the Sunderbands are worth recording. Forbes, in his *Oriental memoirs*, speaking of the Molungies, or workers in salt on the remote islands of the Ganges delta, says that these ignorant and degraded men were frequently attacked with the greatest ferocity by tigers. A careful watch was kept for any appearance of the enemy, and when tigers were sighted on the opposite banks of the rivers, the whole company of Molungies took to flight and concealed themselves in specially prepared caves, "from which, it however sometimes happens, the hungry animal removes every obstacle with his claws and drags out one or more of the inhabitants, already half dead with terror."

A beast more cruel and implacable than the tiger is the bear, whether brown, black or grizzly. Bruin when really roused takes a fiendish delight in destroying his victim by the most exquisite tortures. The bears which formerly abounded in the mountainous tracts of India, when they had seized a human being, laboriously sucked away his flesh into long fibrous remnants. The hands, feet and head are the first part attacked, hands and feet being chewed often into a perfect pulp and the skull laid bare.

Such a triumph in gastronomy is however to be paralleled by the doings of human beings. Among the numerous castes into which the Hindu community is divided there existed one—the name shall remain untold—which used to demonstrate its epicurean tendencies by a human feast of a most loathsome nature. It is well known that until the British Government prohibited the custom corpses were commonly entrusted to the holy water of "Mother Ganga." Members of the ghoulish caste we are alluding to might be frequently seen near Benares floating down the river on and feeding on a corpse. These epicurean cannibals were said to regard the human brain as the most delicious morsel of their terrible banquet. This reminds us of the brain-picking parrot we spoke of on a former occasion. But the winged cannibals was himself the murderer and thereby more to be censured.

India is indeed the land of strange habits and strange creatures. The suicidal impulse is or was stronger here than in most countries. The habit of seeking to be revenged upon one's enemy by a self inflicted death was the one peculiarity which so forcibly arrested the attention of foreign travellers in ancient Hindustan, but many will be surprised to hear that suicide is practised by certain members of the animal creation. The scorpion with which the occupants of up-country bungalows are too painfully familiar, is in the habit of stinging himself to death should he be faced by imminent destruction by fire. But perhaps it would be unfair to catalogue as censurable self-destruction such a timely anticipation of a cruel death.

Some time ago we anathamatized the Tasmanian devil as the most destructive of beasts. But if insects be included under the term "beast," then surely the termite or white ant should receive the palm. In Bombay it would be superfluous to expatiate on the voracity of these scourges. At this point a most interesting question suggests itself to our mind, Could a phrenologist with a microscope discover in a termite's skull the inevitable bump of destruction?

The precise means adopted by the white ants to work their wicked will are not so universally known as the wreck they leave behind them. They advance by myriads to their work, under an arched incrustation of fine sand, tempered with a moisture from their body, which renders the covert way as burnt clay, and effectually conceals them at their insidious employment. They proceed to the demolition of picture-frames and wooden chests with the greatest circumspection and regularity: they lay their siege works with the most elaborate care and frequently conceal their iniquity during its commital by the cunning construction of their commented covered way. We are forcibly reminded by these tactics of an army at work, besieging a fortress by means of the mines and the "testudo." The devilish craft of these tiny workers is to be learnt from the following statement: "When finding such articles as they might else attack, insulted by means of frames, of which the feet are placed in vessels full of water, they have been known to ascend to the upper flooring, and thence to work downwards in filaments, like the ramifications of the roots of a tree; and thus descend to their object. In fact, it is scarcely possible to prevent them injuring whatever they take a fancy to." Railway companies as well as householders will be delighted at the recent successful experiment with a new process of treating wood which is said to render it abhorrent to the white ant. Sleepers when doctored by this preparation will be not only severely let alone by the termite, but will be more impervious to dam and will present a more finished appearance to boot. Let us hope that this the latest move in the long warfare between man and the termite will be more permanently successful than its many predecessors.

BY THE WAY.

TENNYSON AND "THE LADY OF SHALOTT."

Mr. Holman Hunt's last picture, "The Lady of Shalott," which it is proposed to purchase for the nation, was not finished for many years after the death of Tennyson; but in its original form of a black-and white illustration it was seen and severely criticised by the poet. Tennyson's idea was that an illustrator should add nothing to what is expressed in the text, and Mr. Hunt says that he objected strongly to the hair of the Lady of Shalott as the artist had drawn it. "I didn't say," said Tennyson, "that her hair was blown about like that. Then there is another question I want to ask you: Why did you make her web wind round and round her like the threads of a cocoon?"

THE ARTIST'S DEFENCE.

The artist's defence was that Tennyson did not make sufficient allowance for the difference of requirements in the two arts, and it is evident that he was little affected by the poet's criticism, as the finished picture is practically identical in design with the pendrawing of the fifties. Tennyson himself got the idea of "The Lady of Shalott" from some Italian "novelle"—at least, so he told Dr. Furnivall, who again told Mr. William Rossetti. But the web, the mirror, the island, and other details were Tennyson's own, and he said that he doubted if he should have put the poem into its present shape had he then been aware of the Maid of Astolat, in "Morte d'Arthur."

THE LINER AS YACHT.

The establishment of an Atlantic record during the winter months is not a frequent occurrence. This distinction, however, has lately been won by the French liner "La Bretagne," which made the last West-ward crossing with only one couple in the first saloon and a solitary passenger in the second cabin. It is reported that the ship's concert had to be given up owing to a scarcity of talent, but the "captain's dinner" was held with the customary ceremonial. Indeed, the formalities of the occasion must have been even more conspicuous than usual, inasmuch as the steward outnumbered the dinners in the proportion of eight to one. It is mentioned incidentally that 1,065 persons were travelling in the steerage.

AFTER THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

Asquith is the newest Canadian town. It is twenty five miles west of Saskatoon, which, according to Earl Grey, is the centre of the British Empire. The Viceroy, when he was at Saskatoon during his recent tour, reasoned thus: "Canada occupies the central position among the component parts of the Empire; Saskatoon is the exact centre of Canada therefore Saskatoon is the heart of the Empire." Asquith was founded only a few months ago, but is already a flourishing township, as it stands in the midst of a rich, newly settled agricultural district. Townships rapidly grow into cities in Canada, and by the time Asquith is visited by its godfather, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it will probably be a place of considerable size, and importance.

THE GRETNA GREEN REGISTERS.

The registers of the runaway marriages at Gretna Green are now difficult to discover, but a contributor to the Strand Magazine has located a number of them, and facsimiles of some of them appear in this month's issue. The toll-house registers have, it seems, passed into the hands of a firm of Carlisle solicitors, but they contain no celebrated names. In Carlisle also is to be found another set of registers, in the possession of a poor old woman, a "priest's" daughter. A grocer of Felling-on-Tyne has inherited some of the records kept by his ancestor, David Lang, whose marriages included that of Lord Erskine, the eminent judge. The registers of Gretna Hall (1825-31) were bequeathed by John Linton to his granddaughter, who has placed them for safe keeping in the custody of her banker at Annan.

A FAMOUS "PRIEST"

Of all the Gretna Green "priests" Linton boasted the best education and manners. He had been confidential servant to Sir James Graham, of Netherby Hall, and after leaving his service invested his savings inn a lease of Gretna Hall, which he converted into an inn for the purpose of providing more comfortable accommodation for the runaway couples than they had hitherto been able to obtain. Linton succeeded in making Gretna Hall the fashionable marriage house. It was Linton who married Prince Charles Ferdinad Bourbon, Prince of the Two Sicilies and Capua, to Miss Penelope Smyth.

WHERE BISHOPS ARE BARRED.

The recent protest against the exercise of episcopal jurisdiction in Westminister Abbey reminds a correspondent that a similar objection to prelates obtains at Christ Church, Oxford, where the Bishop has occasionally even been refused the use of his own Cathedral. In covert allusion to this tradition, Bishop Stubbs was once invited to return thanks for the toast of "The Visitors" at the annual Censors' dinner. Dr. Stubbs, who was a member of the House as well as Birhop of the diocese, retorted in a humorous poem to the Senior Censor—the present Dean—some lines of which ran:

In the House I'm at home, as the Pope is at Rome,
You cannot eliminate me;
However you treat me, you cannot unseat me,
I am the Old Man of the See!

LOATHSOME BED-STUFFING.

The "Lancet," referring with regret to the recent reply of the President of the Local Government Board on this subject, quotes a letter which it recently received from Mr. J. O. Neumann, who, we are informed, has had abundant ocular demonstration of the filthiness of the flock used for stuffing beds, not the slightest attempt having been made to cleanse, not to say disinfect, it: These rags (he writes) come from the dustbin, the ragshops, the gutters, and the corners of dilapidated buildings all over England. In going through a factory one sees floor after floor packed with bundles of garments so dirty that even the ragpickers themselves will not touch them except with the end of a long pole. The stench arising from them is so bad that one proprietor admitted that he would be unable to keep a sufficient number of workmen were it not for the occasional finds of coin which are made even in these well searched refused heaps. I saw heaps of rags torn from the floors of railway carriages full of indescribable filth. All these odds and ends are torn into a fine fluffy material by machinary that is so coarse as to allow all but the heaviest atoms of dust and grit to remain in it. Washing would cost £2 per ton extra, and one-third of the dearly bought rubbish would disappear in the process. And this is the stuff which people take their repose upon, its evil smell disguised by the application of an oil and its dirt and filth held together by the same agency. The "Lancet" cannot understand why, with our admirably equipped sanitary administration, this evil and menace to health should escape scotching.

CHARIVARIA FROM "PUNCH."

Mr. Neil Primrose, Lord Rosebery's second son, has been bequeathed a sum of £150,000 with the idea that he should devote himself to a political career. Another eligible bachelor, Mr. Arthur Balfour, has pronounced himself in favour of votes for women, and is already a little nervous as to the results which may follow this declaration. We venture to warn Mr. Primrose against this dangerous course.

It is to be hoped that the angry feelings engendered by the soap strife will now gradually subside, but it is rumoured that a member of one of the firms of the late "Trust," on being asked, the other day, why he did not advertise in the *Daily Mail*, answered, "What's the good of advertising in papers whose readers don't use soap?" This, of course, was mere petulance.

Yet another combine! It is rumoured that the Shakespeareans and the Baconians are about to join forces in order to fight the upstart Rutland.

We are authorised to deny the report that Mr. Hall Caine has been driven almost mad by the discovery that Miss Marie Corelli bears an extraordinary resemblance to Roger Earl of Rutland.

For the rest, Mr. Caine is of the opinion that Dr. Bleibtreu's assertion that Shakespeare was noth ng more than a drunken and dissolute actor becomes palpably absured to anyone who is familiar with the bard's lofty countenance.

The latest flying-machine is shaped like a butterfly. Experiments show that it will not fire, but it is much prettier than the other sorts.

A new race who has never seen white men before has been discovered on Prince Albert Land. Advertisements of the *Times* Book Club, the *Times* Registry Office, and the "Encyclopædia Britannica" are about to be despatched.

THE SONG OF THE MOTOR VEIL.

I'm the only real solution
Of the problem that ablution
And that creams and rare cosmetics
Have been struggling so to solve.
I'm the radian girl supplier—
Universal beautifier—
Which has banished dietetics
So that doctors' heads revolve.

When a woman wants complexion
I supply it to perfection.
Be her fancy mild or "sassy,"
I can always show the goods.
Now for tastes that run to bilious
'Mong Dame Fashion's supercilious,
I produce a green more grassy
Than was ever in the woods.

And for those who would look "peachy"
I supply a pink so screechy,
That the girl and I between us
Would make any flame look pale,
I can hide the lines and wrinkles,
And endow the eye with twinkles—
For every girl's a Venus,
When behind a motor veil.

Horace Barnes, in the "New York Sun."

THE TWO SERVICES.

The appeal which Lady Londonderry has made to the people of Great Britain for help to give an appropriate present to the *Britannia* is certain of prompt and bountiful support, and the Navy will be grateful to her ladyship for taking the initiative in this matter. It was an excellent idea on the part of the Admiralty to revive territorial names, which not only gave to individual ships an intimate local connection, but stimulated an interest in naval history, and especially the history of the ships so associated. The value of such an association has been proved by the manner in which the Colonies and the counties have recognised it in the case of their namesakes. But a stronger reason still is laid on the people of Great Britain to respond to Lady Londonderry's appeal. The *Britannia* not only possesses a glorious record in our naval annals, and is especially distinguished as the name of the vessel which must bring up to every naval officer the traditions of his early training, as Lord Tweedmouth reminds us, but it is the name which more than any other intimately connects the Navy with the nation, and it is not so long ago since the ordinary form of speaking of a vessel was as his Britannic Majesty's ship, a form of reminder at once appropriate and inspiring. We hope that a gift will be provided worthy of its national character, and that the response to Lady Londonderry's appeal will make it clear that the movement her ladyship has at heart has been most widely and generously taken up.

The pamphlet which has just been issued by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, entitled "The Truth about the Navy," consists of a series of articles by "Excubitor" whose naval articles in the *Fortnightly* we have already referred to in these columns. In them the author endeavours to throw, with considerable success, additional light upon Admiralty administration, particularly the reduction of the shipbuilding programmes, and the new redistribution scheme for the fleets. With regard to the former he says: "By 1909 the naval position of this country will be stronger than it was at the time when the Naval Authorities drew upon their statement of Admiralty policy in November, 1905, because, owing to the secrecy wisely observed in the design of the "Dreadnought," Europe has stood by vainly watching while we have been working. The policy of secrecy adopted in the case of the "Dreadnought" has enabled the British people not only to improve their naval position, but at the same time to keep in their pockets the three and a-half million sterling which Parliament would otherwise have had to vote in order to meet the rivalry of foreign powers." With the articles of "Excubitor" there is also a chapter on "The Sea Officers of the Future," by Captain R.N., in which is given a sketch of the new regulations for the education of the officers of the Royal Navy in accordance with which cadets are now being trained, and the probable results in the future. His conclusion is, "We shall have a Navy in which every officer will have the chance of rising to be an admiral of the fleet, given the ability and opportunity of coming to the front, and we shall have a navy in which we shall no longer see one officer worked off his legs, while the messmate with whom he lives cheek by jowl a man of the same capabilities, temperament, and age, is eating his heart out and wasting his life for sheer want of employment." This little pamphlet should be read by all who are interested in the maintenance of supremacy of the British Fleet, and particularly by those who may have had their faith shaken in some measure by the alarmist articles which have appeared in certain journals.

Mr. Haldane has made a promise, of which it may be timely to remind him, that in January next we shall have several of our big "divisions" perfect in all arms and each thoroughly organised." It seems to us that we are still a long way from the realisation of this part of the scheme, because some of the elements out of which the six big divisions are to be formed are not yet ready. However, if the effectives should not be complete, the organisation should be, and at any rate in the spring of next year, or as early thereafter as might be, it would be particularly interesting to see at least one of these big divisions engaged in operations in the field. We should then be in a position to know what these divisions are likely to be, and one or more of them should be brought together equipped, provisioned, housed, and generally handled as if in an enemy's country. We have before urged the extreme desirability of making this trial upon a war footing, and now that we are approaching the date mentioned for the organisation of these forces, attention should be paid to the matter. It is necesary to test the capabilities of transport, supply, medical, ordnance, veterinary, and other Army services under war conditions. One of the greatest blots upon the operations of the Aldershot Army Corps three months ago was the depleted character of some of the battalions, and yet the efficiency of other arms or services will not compensate for weakness in the infantry. It will be an achievement for Mr. Haldane, therefore, if he can let us see samples of his big divisions complete in arms and numbers and ready to take the field.

It appears probable that a C. R. A. will be appinted to each of the new infantry divisions when complete. There are to be three field artillery brigades to a division instead of two as that present, involving an increase of three field batteries and as each brigade will be a lieutenant-colonel's command, it will be necessary to brigade them under a C. R. A., who may have the rank of brigadier general. Probable the colonels now commanding at practice camps will be given these appointments, and will be responsible for the highly important duty of training the artillery under the divisional general, and the control and command of the divisional artillery in war. but several questions have yet to be decided. As a general rule, the officer commanding the division will retain his batteries under his orders, and, inasmuch as he may not be an experienced artilleryman, the C. R. A. to be appointed would be the necessary link, upon the importance of which we have several times insisted. He would be valuable both in peace and war, in training and inculcating uniformity, and in directing the fire of the fifty-four guns of the division in war. The practice of taking away an artillery brigade commander to assist the officer commanding the division in controlling the fire of guns is a radically defective procedure. Batteries are not often attached with advantage to infantry brigades, much greater value being obtained by retaining them under the orders of the divisional general, and hence the desirability of appointing a C. R. A. It must be remembered that our infantry brigades are practically analogous to foreign regiments, their brigadier-generals doing the work of the colonels of foreign four-battalion regiments. The question of organisation is occupying attention, and it is stated that a strong committee will very soon discuss questions related to the future commands in the artillery branch of the Service.

The British Medical Journal warmly supports the appointment of an Inspector of the Army Medical Service. Surgeon-General Evatt made the suggestion in our columns, and gave convincing reasons why such an officer should be appointed. The health of the troops is of supreme importance for their efficiency, and there is at the same time an imperious necessity that the present unsatisfactory state of things in the Army medical Corps should end. It is a gross anomaly that of all the Departments of the Army, the Director-General of the Medical Department should be the only chief who reports without inspection upon the operations of his own officers. The Inspector-General of the Forces is charged with the duty of reviewing generally and reporting to the Army Council on the practical results of the policy pursued by the Council. Surely the Army Council does not consider the health of the Army or the sufficiency of its hospitals and widely scattered medical arraugments the least of its concerns. The Inspector. General is also to report on the efficiency of all troops under the control of the Home Government, and their efficiency is most intimately related to their sanitation and health in peace and war. But the Inspector-General is no technical authority on such matters, and it is beyond his powers to investigate all the matters that concern the health of the Army. He has under him Inspectors of Cavalry, Horse and Field Artillery, Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Equipment and Stores. Common-sense indicates that he should also have at his right hand an Inspector of the Medical Department. A far more practical suggestion is this than to make the Director-General a member of the Army Council. If an efficient, indepenent Inspector, such as we advocate, were appointed, we have confidence that the Royal Army Medical Corps would soon take a higher position than it now holds, and that the abuses which mismanagement has introduced would begin to disappear. If the Advisory Board, which has done so little to improve the situation and so much to cause dissatisfation, is to remain, at least let new blood be imported into it, for it has members who have remained there too long. But we think, if the Government is well advised and appoints an Inspector of the Army Medical Department, that the Advisory Board will become altogether unnecessary.

A man of means who has been staying at Truro made frequent use of the post-office there, and in recognition of the attention shown to him by the two lady assistants has sent them each fifteen shares in the New Vaal River Diamond Mine Company. The shares are quoted at £8 10s., so each assistant has received nearly £130.

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Dear Sir,—I feel much improved since using your Battery, and am stronger and possess more energy and vitality.

The Varicocele, which was one of my most distressing complaints has greatly diminished and I feel sure that another month will bring about a complete cure.

Thanking you for the benefits I have derived from the use of your Battery and assuring you that I will not fail to recommend it to my friends,—Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. A. AFENDI.

Bohra Musjid, Ratlam, 11th August, 1906.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 8th instant, is to hand, and in reply I have to state that I continued the use of your Battery after receipt of same for a fortnight.

As regards my chief complaint Diarrhœa, I am glad to state the virulence of the ttack has altogether abated after only a fortnight's use of the Battery.

My general health is improving.—Yours, &c., (Sd.) SHAIKH MAHOMEDBHAI AMIL

READ MY BOOK.

I have a book which every man and woman should read. It tells facts that are of interes to every one who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book to-day if you cannot call, I will send it post free. Consultation is free. Remember my Battery do not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong curren for a year, though no man who uses it right needs it over three months. Write to-day

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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
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Far Superior to the German Kinds.
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Don't trifle with new and untried remedies; use Rowland's Macassar Oil—only remedy for the hair that has stood the test of time. In Bottles, 3/6, 7/-, 10/-. Your Chemist sells it.

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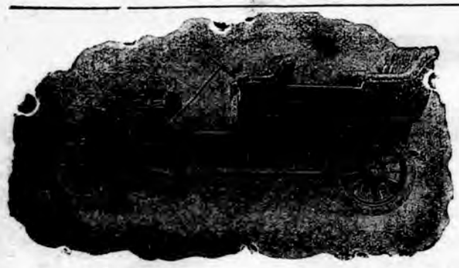

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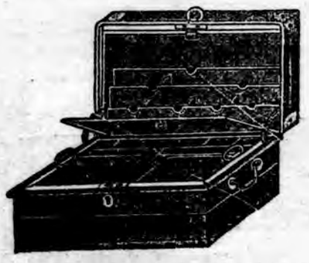

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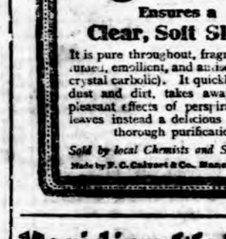

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